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## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT, STAMPED, 6D. FIVEPENCE.

# IMPROVED COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.

There are not many of our readers, we fancy, who have not, at some period or another of their lives, crossed the Dover Straits to France, and it is likely enough that a fair proportion of those who have not were deterred from doing so only by the apprehended discomfort of the passage. Neptune seldom offers his attractions in narrow places, nor are the advantages he confers upon mankind very obvious in parts in which his

operations are conducted upon a small scale. We have heard nautical men whose lives have been spent upon the broad Atlantic declare that no voyage has inflicted on them such uneasiness as one of an hour or two's duration across the Straits. The short, chopping sea produces an unsteadying effect upon the nervous system which even old tars, until accustomed to them, find extremely disagreeable; and it is relatively an unfrequent occurrence for the water between Dover and Calais, or Folkestone and Boulogne, to be smooth enough to be crossed by the infirm without temporary distress. There is no room

to doubt that the conversion of the Straits into dry land whatever else might result from it, would be followed by an immense increase of intercourse between the British people and the various peoples of the Continent, and also by an indefinite expansion of commerce. For, when we talk of improved communication with France, we mean, of course, improved communication with most of the Continental States.

It is admitted on all hands, we believe, that there is room for improvement. The means of transit between England and France are by no means up to the level of locomotive



THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY'S BALL: ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

SEE PAGE 206.

accommodation in the present day, even when the necessary allowance has been made for the difficulties it presents. Neither for passengers nor for goods has science done what it might reasonably have been expected to do in providing facilities for their safe and regular transportation; and in one respect the deficiency affects us more injuriously than it does the French people. They are exposed to its evils only so far as their dealings with us are concerned. We are doomed to encounter them not merely in our intercourse and business with France, but with most of the countries beyond France, and towards which it offers us the directest highway. It might, therefore, be expected of English engineers that they should apply themselves in earnest to minimise the existing impediments to travel and traffic between the two countries. These impediments consist of the break of line between coast and coast, and the necessary transference of both passengers and goods from land-carriage to sea-carriage, and back again; the dread and the distress of sea-sickness; and the loss of time on both sides by embarkation, disembarkation, and, to a large number of persons, custom-house regulations. Endless complaints have been made against each of these kinds of obstruction; but very little indeed has been done, or even attempted, for their removal. True, we have been amused ever and anon by gigantic, and we may say romantic, projects of bridging the Straits; but they seemed much better fitted to illustrate the daring of civil engineers than to provide a feasible remedy for the disadvantages endured.

At length a scheme in outline has been laid before the public which promises to put the desideratum within our reach at a moderate risk and cost. Of course, we do not refer to the proposal to drive a tunnel beneath the bed of the sea from England to France, nor to that which, at the expense of about thirty millions sterling, would carry a line across the Straits upon 190 towers at a height of 500 ft. above the sea level. We do not doubt that modern science is equal to either of these feats, but we seriously question whether they could ever pay the cost of their construction, and, still more, whether capitalists would ever have faith enough to subscribe the indispensable wherewithal. We dismiss them from consideration, therefore, as, in a commercial sense, impracticable. The scheme to which we allude as a hopeful one is that of Mr. John Fowler. The main features of it may be described in few words. It is designed to carry an unbroken line of communication between shore and shore, not above, or beneath, but upon, the sea, by means of "large ferry-boats, of 450 ft. in length and proportionate breadth, drawing about twelve feet of water, which, from their size and form, will be nearly free from all tossing and rolling in the heaviest Channel seas." Between the upper and main decks of these boats an entire train of carriages would pass from and to the lines of railway, without making it necessary for the passengers to alight from them, unless they should prefer to avail themselves of the accommodation of "welllighted, and well-warmed saloons, with means of reading, writing, &c., which will make the sea voyage the most agreeable part of the journey." Under the main-deck goodstrucks are to be carried, the weight of which will serve as ballast to the vessel, and increase its steadiness. The passage (say from Dover to Audresselles) will be made in an hour, and the transfer of the carriages between the railway and the boats on each side of the Straits will be effected within five minutes by hydraulic apparatus. The great recommendations of this project are that it will not require an enormous outlay; that it may be made fully available for its purpose within two years; and that it will reduce to the merest trifle, even if it do not altogether get rid of, the usual annoyances and perils of a sea passage. Preliminary steps, we understand, are already in progress for ascertaining what point of the French coast offers the most advantageous site for a landingport, and there seems to be a strong probability that the enterprise will be carried into effect.

Now, without pronouncing any positive judgment on this scheme, and taking no other interest in it than that which arises from our desire for improved communication with the Continent by way of France, we hope we may be allowed to glance at one or two of those reasons which should induce men anxious for the progress of enlightened views, at home as well as abroad, to give their countenance to the object at which it professes to aim. Englishmen, we hope, will get, as well as impart, much benefit from a closer connection and a more frequent and habitual intercourse with other European peoples. It cannot be denied that our countrymen are deprived of many sources of refined enjoyment by their insularity. The pleasure of life, so far as it can be ministered to by passing good, depends very much upon social manners. The amount of it that we lose in consequence of our national shyness and reticence with strangers, if it could be measured, would probably surprise us by its magnitude. Anything that unduly limits our sympathics, and increases the difficulties of social intercommunion, destroys to the same extent our means of profitable gratification. There are not a few senses in which cosmopolitan views and affections enlarge men's capacity both for enjoyment and usefulness; and there are certain angularities of character arising out of an excess of individuality which Englishmen might part with to their own advantage and that of others.

This, however, is but a small part of the gain likely to be derived from such an improvement of our means of communication with the Continent as that anticipated in the preceding paragraphs. It would be one of the most powerful stimulants that could be applied to the expansion of commerce. After all, our trade with France, with Germany, with Russia, and with central Europe is nothing like what it might be, nor what it most probably would be, were the Channel practically bridged over. Hostile tariffs have done something towards restricting it; but hostile tariffs seldom survive long the practical obliteration of what we may call

frontier impediments. Where peoples mingle with each other as freely as though they were inhabitants of the same country, custom-house prohibitions and obstructions necessarily tend to give way. It has been so in the past; it will be even more so in the future. And this is much to be desired, not merely for the increase of commerce, but as a guarantee for the preservation of peace. Every additional customer is an additional pledge against a resort to war. Commerce is antagonistic to "the game of kings." The time, we trust, is not far distant when war between France and England will be as difficult, and therefore as improbable, as war between England and Scotland; and when France and England are cordially agreed the peace of Europe cannot be easily broken. The subject we have had before us has, therefore, its moral as well as its material side; and the moral interests which it may affect are even greater than the

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Peace is restored to Paris, but an unquiet feeling prevails, on account of the numerous arrests that have followed upon last week's disturbances, and the reports put in circulation with regard to the motive of these by certain newspapers. It is rumoured that papers found upon individuals captured during the émeutes have revealed the existence of an extensive conspiracy, having for its object the overthrow of the Government and the proclamation of the republic; and, according to some authorities, aimed even at the personal security of the chief of the State. All the examinations of the prisoners being conducted in private, and the official journal preserving, as a matter of course, its habitual silence, it is true that one has nothing but rumour to rely on. This much, however, is certain, that almost as many individuals have been arrested since the disturbances were suppressed as were arrested while they prevailed, and so crammed is the Conciergerie with prisoners at the present moment that they are huddled together in every available space, with a few trusses of straw to lie on.

The whole of the writers in the Marseillaise were arrested at a single swoop last week, and sent to Mazas; and more recently some of the writers on the Réveil have been consigned to the same prison. M. Uhric de Fonvielle, on the staff of the former paper, has, however, since been set at liberty, on account, it is said, of the peculiar position he occupies in being the chief witness against Prince Pierre Napoleon in the Victor Noir affair. Gustave Flourens, the original leader in the Belleville émeute, has succeeded in escaping to Brussels; the tribunals, however, have condemned him, by default, to a very simprisonment. Paris, Thursday, Feb. 17.

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The arrests are made, for the most part, early in the morning, before daybreak; and one, of a young working engineer, was only effected, at Bâtignolles, on Friday last, after he had shot dead one of the four agents charged with taking him into custody. On knocking at the door of his apartment he first of all refused them admission; and, on their subsequently gaining access to his chamber, he fired a pistol-shot, in the dark, into their midst, mortally wounding one of the agents, who died at the hospital a quarter of an hour afterwards. No sooner had the murderer discharged his weapon than he rushed to the window of his apartment, commanding a view of the street, and shouted for assistance, asserting that he was being murdered. He was eventually secured and carried off to the prefecture of police, where he was submitted to an interrogation and then consigned to Mazas.

An attempt was made to create a scene in the Corps Législatif on Saturday last. M. Ordinaire, one of the deputies, ascended the tribune at the commencement of the sitting and began to read a communication with which M. Rocheforthad intrusted him, and the purport of which was to demand the impeachment of the Ministry for exciting to civil war. M. Ordinaire, however, had only read a few words setting forth that, "Considering the responsibility of the chief of the State is completely illusory," when he was interrupted by M. Schneider and prevented from proceeding further. On Tuesday M. Ordinaire made a fresh attempt to bring M. Rochefort's communication to the notice of the Corps Législatif, who declined to receive it, Later in the same afternoon M. Ordinaire forwarded this communication, of which he was so anxious to disembarrass himself, to the President of the Corps Législatif, who declined to receive it privately, as he had already declined it publicly, and the incident then came to an end. Wit

civil rights of which the tribunar had not allow the him.

Judging from the published list of arms seized on persons implicated in the recent disburbances, the party of disorder would not appear to have been particularly efficiently provided with offensive weapons. Even of revolvers only twenty were seized; of other firearms there were simply two guns and five pistols, and the extent of ammunition amounted to no more than seventy bullets and 170 cartridges. Besides the foregoing there were captured a single sabre and about fifty daggers, knives, and swordsticks, which, with five loaded canes and six life-preservers, formed the entire armament with which the Republicans of Belleville sought to overthrow the empire. The weapons seized in the apartments of the persons since arrested are understood to have been far more numerous, and form, the papers say, quite an armoury of themnumerous, and form, the papers say, quite an armoury of them-

Nothing of particular interest has taken place in the Corps Législatif. The Minister of Justice has been continually called upon not merely to defend his own conduct, but now and then to throw a shield over the individual acts of his colleagues, as well as to justify the proceedings of the Government generally. The papers are beginning to throw out doubts of his sincerity, one or two of them even suggesting that the Ministry generally are only concealing their Orleanist sympathies until a fitting opportunity arises for serving the cause of the exiled family. One thing is very evident, that M. Emile Ollivier is bent upon giving liberal institutions to France without the aid of a considerable fraction of the Liberal party.

party.

The weather has been intensely cold of late, and large blocks of ice are to be seen floating in the Seine.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial have been skating on the Bois de Boulogne; the Empress, being indisposed was unable to accompany them. SPAIN.

The Duke of Montpensier paid an unexpected visit to Madrid on Monday. He had a long interview with Marshal Prim, and Admiral Topete, of course, paid his respects to him; but it does not appear that any political importance is attributed to the movements of his Royal Highness.

From Bayonne rumours of intended Carlist risings in Santander, Navarre, and Burgos are reported. At Madrid rumours of disturtances in Catalonia appear to have been reported, but they are officially denied.

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The corvette Vedetta has sailed from Genoa for the Red Sea to take possession of a point on the African coast, situated between Kosfeir and Massowah. Several scientific explorers are on board

-AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

According to a despatch from Vienna, Count Beust has forwarded to Rome a protest against the new Syllabus. It is drawn

up in a calm but earnest tone, and it warns the Papal Government of the serious consequences which must result to the Church itself from the adoption by the Council of the principles of that document.

### GERMANY.

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A constitutional difficulty has arisen in Prussia. The Budget of 1868 contained an item of 720,000 thalers for interest on a railway loan, which the Chamber of Deputies disallowed. The money was, nevertheless, paid on Thursday. When the matter was raised, on the report of a Committee, Count Bismarck urged State reasons why the Chamber should condone the offence. Yesterday week, after a long discussion, it was resolved not to sanction the item; and it was further agreed to appoint a Committee to report on the attitude which the Public Debt Department had taken in the matter. The Prussian Diet was closed on Saturday with a Speech from the Throne, read by Count Bismarck, in which the labours of the Session were passed in review. It was also announced that an extraordinary Session would be held, to complete some of the measures already brought forward.

On Monday the King of Prussia opened in person the North German Parliament. In the Speech from the Throne his Majesty said the members would be called upon to extend and complete the institutions which had been established by the Governments of the Confederation. A penal code had been prepared, and would be laid before them, which would perfect the national unity in North Germany, and exhibit a marked improvement upon the laws at present in force there. A measure for the protection of authors' rights had been drawn up in the same sense, and other domestic measures would also be presented.

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#### SWEDEN.

The Reichstag has adopted the report of the Committee on the Constitution, which proposes to grant to Dissenters and Jews the right of seats in the Reichstag, and also of holding office, only excepting that of Ministers of State.

#### AMERICA.

AMERICA.

More demonstrations have been made in the United States Senate in favour of the recognition of Cuban belligerency, and in the Heuse of Representatives a motion has been carried calling for information as to the alleged murder of American citizens at Havannah by the Spanish volunteers,

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution calling on the President for information relative to American citizens confined in British prisons as Fenians.

Having acquired the Bay of Samana by purchase, the Government has virtually assumed the protectorate of the entire Republic of San Domingo. The Haytians have received a notification from Mr. Fish to that effect, with the further intimation that the existing Government will be supported against the insurgents.

The British ironclad Monarch left Portland, United States, on Sunday, for Annapolis, where she will be visited by the President.

Both Houses of the Alabama State Legislature have passed an Act granting to the Chattanooga and Alabama Railway a subsidy of 2,000,000 dols. in State bonds.

#### CANADA.

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Prince Arthur returned to Montreal on the 9th, and was warmly welcomed. He appeared afterwards at the skating-rink to witness the performances of Mr. Curtis, the American champion skater. His Royal Highness was present, on Tuesday, at the opening of the Parliament of the Dominion at Ottawa. The Governor-General, Sir John Young, was able to congratulate the united provinces on their prosperity. He hoped for a speedy termination of the difficulties in the north-west territory, which had arisen through misapprehensions. A new Act would be introduced for the government of the territory. He eulogised warmly the loyalty displayed by the people when they were threatened by the Fenians. Sir John Young referred also with satisfaction to the measures being taken to promote immigration into the Dominion, including, as they did, schemes for the employment of the immigrants.

Lady Young gave a reception in the evening in honour of Prince Arthur's visit.

Arther's visit.

At the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature, yesterday week, the Lieutenant-Governor warmly congratulated both Houses on the universal prosperity prevailing in that province, and strongly urged the expediency of passing a measure to secure a share of the emigration from Esgland during the coming summer.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland having remonstrated with the House of Assembly for having committed a breach of constitutional usage by nominating Mr. Bennett as a proper parson to be sent for in order to form a new Ministry, the House of Assembly, while queting a precedent for its act, has withdrawn the name, and passed a resolution assuring his Excellency that no infringement of his prerogative had been intended.

According to advices from Paraguay, from Brazilian sources, Lopez has still 4000 men with him. He appears to have made a stand at Panadero.

The President of the United States has sent a gold watch to Captain Oxley, of the barque Fletworth, of Shields, for his humane conduct to the master and crew of an American schooner.

President Juarez, of Mexico, finds himself once more face to face with a formidable revolution. A telegram from Washington states that several of the provinces in the north are in the hands of the insurement. insurgents.

The Suez Canal has at length been cleared of the great obstacle The Suez Canal has at largen been cleared of the great obstacle to safe navigation—the rocky ridge in the Serapeum cutting. The depth of water over this ridge was about 18 ft.; but, now that the blasting operations have been completed, it is believed that the soundings at Serapeum will give at least 30 ft. The minimum depth will now, it is said, be found to occur at a point near Suez, where it ranges from 23 ft. to 27 ft., according to the state of the tide.

Last year 63,855 persons emigrated from Germany to America. by way of Bremen, against 66,272 in the preceding year. Of this number 50,045 went to New York, 10,709 to Baltimore, 713 to Quebec, 1361 to New Orleans, and 1027 to Galveston. In 1869 there was no emigration from Bremen to Buenes Ayres, for which place fifty-one persons had sailed the year before. Of the entire number of emigrants who left Germany for America in the course of last year, the steam-ships of the North German Lloyd's conveyed 29,718 to New York and 7910 to Baltimore.

A correspondent in Rome points out that while the Italian kingdom, with a population of 24,000,000, is represented in the Cleumenical Council by 133 members, and the Papal States, with a population of 700,000, by 143, France is represented by only eighty-four members, Austria by forty-eight, the Germanic Confederation by nineteen, Great Britain by thirty-five, and the United States by forty-eight. The Italian members of the Council, in fact, form considerably more than a third of the whole. "An Archbishop of Paris or New York" adds the correspondent, "may be the spokesman for the religious interests of between a million and a half and three millions of Catholics, while the 700,000 subjects of the Popehave 143 prelates to speak for them.

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The London merchants have forwarded to Lord Clarendon a petition on the subject of the new convention with China. The petition points out in detail the more serious objections to the new stipulations, and an opinion is expressed that if the Chinese Government prove obdurate it would be better, in the interests of British trade, to drop the convention altogether, and insist upon the faithful execution of the treaty of Tien-Tsin. The English mercantile community in Hong-Kong have also sent him a memorial praying for the withholding of the ratification.—A despatch has been received from Sir Rutherford Alcock with regard to the supplementary convention. He points out the necessity in which he was placed of considering the demands of other Powers up on the Chinese, and he expresses the opinion that, on the whole, the convention is an important step towards the extension of our trade with China. He attaches especial importance to the conditional and qualified right of temporary residence in some of the inland provinces, and the admission of foreign vessels up the rivers. Much of the success of the treaty will depend upon these convessions being judiciously made use of. The London merchants have forwarded to Lord Clarendon a

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Houses of Parliament will in future be placed under the care of the officers of the Board of Works.

Inquests on the bodies of five persons who died from the effect of the cold weather were held on Saturday.

Sir Edward Jodrell has given a cheque for £1000, to aid in the relief of the discharged workmen at Deptford.

The Lord Mayor will take the chair at the anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to be held on May 11.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club took place, on Monday night at Willis's Rooms, and was largely attended.

Mr. Samuel Solly, F.R.S., the senior vice-president of the College of Surgeons, has been elected Hunterian Orator for the year.

The Committee of the Metropolitan Free Hospital has received notice of a legacy of £300, under the will of Mr. Alfred Davis.

The Lady Mayoress will commence her weekly receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesday next, between three and five o'clock.

The Pall Mail Gazette states that Inspector Ware, of the A vision of Metropolitan Police, is to be appointed Chief Inspector of Public Carriages.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers in the Guildhall, on Tuesday, Mr. Deputy de Jersey, chairman of the commission to carry out the provisions of the sewage laws, was re-elected as chief officer for the year.

A subscription ball is announced to take place in St. George's Hall, on Tuesday evening next, with the object of providing funds to endow six scholarships in the London Academy of Music, open to competition by the professional students.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism, so far as made up for last week, show an increase in the number of persons receiving relief, as compared with last year, of 12,793. The total number was 167,894, of whom 130,448 were out-door paupers.

Prince Teck, on Tuesday, distributed the prizes won during the past year by the students attending the South Kensington District School of Design. The Prince, after having given the prizes, spoke of the advantages to be derived from the study of art.

The wholesale fish market in Columbia Market will open, without any formalities, on Monday morning next. A good supply of fish is expected. After the wholesale market is over many persons who have secured standings intend to carry on a retail market.

Sunday being the eleventh anniversary of the Corps of Commissionaires, about 250 of them attended Divine service in Westminster Abbey. After the service the corps paraded in the quadrangle, where they were inspected by Lord Napier of Magdala.

Lord Carnarvon, yesterday week, presided over the annual meeting of the Newport Market Refuge, when an interesting report of the working of the institution was presented. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., and Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., were amongst the speakers.

A meeting of Italian workmen residing in London has been held at Baldwin's-gardens, under the presidency of Professor Leone Levi, at which it was resolved that the workmen referred to would take part in the International Working Men's Exhibition, which will be held at the Agricultural Hall in July next.

A new suspension bridge is to be built between Chelsea and Battersea, by a company who are to have the right of levying tolls similar in amount to those of Waterloo Bridge and Vauxhall Bridge. The new bridge will start from the Cadogan steam-boat pier, and cross the river in a straight line into the Albert-road, Battersea.

The committee of the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association announce a contribution of £50 from her Majesty, one of £25 from the Prince of Wales, and 20 gs. from the Princess of Wales, towards the alleviation of suffering and distress arising from prevalence of sickness and absence of employment in the metropolis,

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Saturday—Mr. Geo. Godwin in the chair. The roll-book of the society showed an aggregate of 238 members, of whom 167 are resident in London and 71 in the provinces. Four members had died during the year. The grants by way of relief amounted to £77 for the half year, and for the whole year £147, the cases relieved being six in number.

A sum of £9000 has been either received or promised on behalf of the funds of the British and Colonial Emigration Society. At a meeting of the executive committee, on Wednesday, it was stated that Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., is about to offer to the guardians of the several unions in Westminster to bear one third of the expense of sending out one hundred poor families. The emigrants must be inhabitants of Westminster, and bearing good characters.

The fifty-seventh anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum was held, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., took the chair. Upwards of a hundred guests sat down to dinner. From the annual report of the committee of management, it appears that the institution is in a flourishing condition. There are 452 orphans under the protection of the society. The subscriptions announced in the room amounted to nearly £1900.

The polling in Southwark took place on Wednesday, and ended in the return of the Conservative candidate, Colonel Beresford. It appeared from the first that the contest lay between Mr. Odger and Colonel Beresford, and shortly after two o'clock Sir S. Waterlow retired, and expressed a hope that his supporters would vote for Mr. Odger. Colonel Beresford, however, continued at the head of the poll until the close, when the numbers stood thus:—Beresford, 4686; Odger, 4382; Waterlow, 2966.

A report on the tramway question has been made by Mr. Booth Scott, C.E., chief surveyor to the vestry of St. Pancras. He recommends that a Royal Commission should consider the matter, allowing every interest to be represented. Mr. Scott believes in the advantages of the system, but he computes that if the companies were to hold the rails for twenty-one years without allowing the street authorities the option of purchase till then, the latter would by that period have to pay about £123,900 for every mile of the tramways. Mr. Scott considers that a tramway board, having lines of route throughout the metropolis under its control, would best secure the advantages of the undertakings for the public.

Yesterday week the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the friends of the London Fever Hospital was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Earl of Devon presided. From the report it appeared that during the year a large number of persons, nearly all belonging to the poorer classes, were admitted suffering from relapsing fever. Accommodation would soon be provided for pauper patients by the Metropolitan Asylum Board, so that the Fever Hospital would be relieved from the care of the pauper patients, who had of late years formed the greatest bulk of their patients, and would be able to give more attention to the classes above paupers.

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A large deputation, consisting of peers, clergymen, members of the House of Commons, and others, waited, on Thursday week, upon the Lord President, to present a memorial from the committees of the various institutions for the blind in the United Kingdom, asking for aid from the Consolidated Fund. Earl De Grey promised to give the subject his most careful consideration.—A deputation, comprising several members of Parliament, presented a memorial to Earl De Grey and Mr. Forster, yesterday week, regarding some grievances in the system under which State aid to science is administered, and Earl De Grey undertook to give attention to any individual cases of hardship brought under his notice.—A deputation waited upon the Home Secretary, on Tuesday, in order to present a petition, signed by 104,000 working men of London, calling the attention of the Government to the importance of maintaining the existing relations with the colonies. Mr. Bruce said the subject was receiving the attention of the Government, and they were most anxious to preserve intact the existing relations between the colonies and the mother country.

On Thursday Mr. Serjeant Dowse, a Liberal, was elected at Londonderry, his opponent being Mr. Baxter, a Conservative.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are at present closed to the public.

The Right Hon. H. Brand, M.P., has been appointed President of the Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society for 1870.

The Freeman states that the late Charles Egan has bequeathed over £200,000 to the Roman Catholic charities of Dublin.

The Hon. D. Plunket, a Conservative, has been elected, without opposition, for Dublin University, in succession to Mr. Lefroy.

An explosion of gunpowder occurred on Monday morning at the Morfa Colliery, near Neath. Twenty-three men were killed, and upwards of that number injured.

Mr. William Foster was on Wednesday elected for Bridgnorth, in the room of Mr. Henry Whitmore. The new member promised to support Mr. Gladstone's Government.

Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, has addressed a circular letter to his tenants giving them permis sion to kill hares as well as rabbits on their respective farms.

Miss Burdett Coutts, who is residing at Torquay, has given to the local emigration society the sum of £200. About fifty families will be assisted to emigrate, at a total cost of £700.

The Mayor of Birmingham presided, on Tuesday, at a meeting convened for the purpose of arranging a general scheme for the relief of the poor of the town, who are suffering great distress.

Sir Shafto Adair, who owns a large estate in and about Ballymena, has presented to that town a park of fifty-five acres. He is likewise inclosing and ornamenting it, at a cost of £1500.

The annual distribution of prizes to the art-students of the Royal Dublin Society took place, yesterday week, in the theatre of the institution, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant, who was accompanied by Countess Spencer.

The Marquis of Bute, according to the Western Mail, has been bequeathed a legacy of between £3000 and £4000 a year, exclusive of mineral property said to be worth about £200,000. The testator was Mr. W. E. Williams, of Caerphilly.

At the annual meeting of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, yesterday week, Mr. Alderman Mellor was elected to the office of president for the fifth time; and Messrs. W. R. Haigh and Joseph Crosland were elected vice-presidents of the chamber.

At the meeting of the Midland Company, which was held at Derby, on Wednesday, £1000 was placed at the disposal of the board of directors to enable them to make some recognition of the services of Mr. Hutchinson, who now retires from the chairmanship.

Mr. Cross, naturalist, of Mason-street. Liverpool, had a few days ago a consignment of serpents from the West Indies. A few nights ago one of the large serpents burrowed into a stable and coiled itself round a horse; but with teeth and hoofs the horse contrived to kill his antagonist.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Royal Institution, yesterday week, that the British Association will visit Liverpool in the autumn of the present year; and that the Royal Institution, which is the centre of all the local literary and scientific societies, was preparing to give them a hearty welcome.

The Irish Church Convention has decided that there shall be no "Bishops' Chamber" in the new Church Representative Assembly; and it is probable that even a proposition to be made for a "separate vote" of the prelates will be negatived. By the present arrangement, lay and clerical members of the Irish Church governing body will sit with the Bishops in their deliberations. The discussions are carried on with much warmth.

The board of arbitration and conciliation of the north of England iron trade continued to sit yesterday week—Mr. Hughes, M.P., being arbitrator. At a late hour in the evening an arrangement was arrived at, without the necessity of an adjudication by Mr. Hughes, by which it was agreed that the men should have an advance of ten per cent in their wages for twelve months, from January last to January next, the arrangement to bind both parties for that period.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN TURKEY.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier has drawn up a report addressed to the Sultan on the new law, which has been approved by his Majesty, for introducing uniformity into the very complicated system of weights and measures hitherto prevailing in Turkey.

According to this report the standard of length, called zira iachari or metre, is to be "1-10,000th of the quarter of the terrestrial meridian," and the decimal system is to be adopted "in all measures of length, capacity, and weight." The standard for superficial measure will be "a square whose side is equal to ten zira or metres;" it is to be called murabba, or acre. For measures of capacity the standard will be "a cube of euchwir zira—viz., whose side is a decimetre in length." This standard will be called eullchek, or metre. The standard of weight "is the dirhem achari, or gramme, whose weight in a vacuum is equal to that of an achari zira, or a cubical centimetre of water distilled in a temperature of 44 deg. centigrade." A standard zirai-achari, or metre, and a vekiei-achari, or kilogramme, both in platinum, will be deposited in the treasury of the Imperial palace.

All the Government offices in Turkey are directed to adopt the new system exclusively from and after March 13, 1871. The public, however, are given the option of using the old or new system for a period of three years longer—viz., to March 13, 1874. Arithmetical tables will be published for the conversion of the old into the new systems of measurement, and the use of the new system will henceforward be taught in all the schools.

The new law will not apply to coins, or to weights used by jewellers.

The reduction in the Navy Estimates, when compared with the amount asked for last year, will (according to the Army and Navy Gazette) amount to near three quarters of a million.

At Messrs. Agnew's, Waterloo-place, is on view a fine collection of water-colour drawings, by many of the principal deceased and living painters. Most, if not all, of them have been previously exhibited.

The forty-fourth exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy opened in Edinburgh on Saturday, and was well attended. Mr. W. M'Taggart and Mr. J. Dick Peddie have been elected Royal

The Netherlands Society for the Promotion of Industry offers, for the year 1871, a prize of a gold medal worth 150 florins and 300 florins in money for the best method of illuminating floating buoys so that they can be seen at night.

At the meeting of the Great Northern and Western of Ireland Railway Company, on Monday, it was stated by the chairman that the average cost of constructing the ninety-two miles of which the railway consisted was only £7000 per mile

The laying of the British-Indian cable has been auspiciously begun. The splicing of the shore-end at Bombay was completed on Monday morning, and the Great Eastern at once got under way, and began paying out. All is going on well. The steam-ship Hawk left Plymouth on Wednesday with the cable end for Aden.

The reports of the Bridgwater and Beverley Election Commissions have been issued. The Bridgwater Commissioners report that they find that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at every election into which they have inquired—viz., as far back as the general election of 1831. The Beverley Commissioners state that, upon a review of the whole evidence, they have arrived at the conclusion that the last election for the borough of Beverley was, believed to the prevention of the property of the whole evidence, they have arrived at the conclusion that the last election for the borough of Beverley was, like so many that preceded it (since 1857), marked by extensive corrupt practices.

### THE FARM.

THE FARM.

A large council meeting of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society took place, at Lincoln, on Friday last, to commence arrangements for this year's show at Sleaford, a right pleasant little town for the purpose. Brigg was fixed on as the venue for 1871. The meeting at Lincoln realised about £1000, and the funds of the society are now somewhat over £3000. Mr. Welby, M.P., takes the chair of the society, which was so well sustained at Lincoln by his brother M.P., Mr. Chaplin.

It has been decided, in conformity with the request of the late Mr. Fisher Hobbs, that his public subscription-portrait, by Mr. Knight, R.A., shall be hung up in the discussion-chamber of the Farmers' Club, in Salisbury-square. The club has elected thirty-five new members this year, and a sub-committee—consisting of Mr. James Howard, M.P., Mr. Clare Sewell Reed, M.P., and Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson—has been appointed to look to any educational measure brought forward by the Government, and to report thereon to the committee.

tional measure brought forward by the Government, and to report thereon to the committee.

If any burlesque-writer is at a loss for a model after which to build upa scene of distress for rent, he has only to watch the doings of the "Countess of Derwenter." Her Ladyship arrived again last week at the Newlands Farm, the scene of her first great exploit, in the midst of a driving snowstorm, riding in a barouche, with her lady's-maid at her side, her footman in the dickey behind, and her bailiff and his man on the box. The bailiff showed the Countess's warrant, but the farmer at once summoned his men from the field, locked up his gates, and defied him. In the midst of the altercation one of the county police stepped in and cut the matter very short by informing the bailiff that his warrant was absolutely worthless; and that, if he dared to touch anything, he would take him into custody at once for theft. The bailiff was not prepared for such vigour; and, after retorting that the policeman was "daft," retreated with the Countess to Consett once more. If others had taken the policeman's very sensible view of amateur

him into custody at once for theft. The bailiff was not prepared for such vigour; and, after retorting that the policeman was "daft," retreated with the Countess to Consett once more. If others had taken the policeman's very sensible view of amateur distress for rent from the first, the matter need not have grown to such a height. We must not lose the distinction between a genuine distress and mere "cattle-lifting."

Thornton's Circular, which contains a nicely-written account of the Barmpton shorthorns, as well as the catalogue of the sale, is full of shorthorn information. Among the Warlaby calf arrivals we note three bull-calves and three heifer-calves, three whites and three roans, from Mabel, British Rose, Margaret, Lady Grateful, Lady Mirth, and Soldier's Daughter. The Duke of Devonshire has six calves by Grand Duke 17th, one of them a roan bull-calf from Grand Duchess of Oxford 9th. Colonel Towneley has five, all by Baron Oxford; and Mr. Torr seven, principally by Booth's British Crown. Mr. Thomas Booth's England's Glory has been let to the Royal herd.

Mr. Thomas Gibbons, one of the most experienced farmers in the north of England, and the senior tenant on the Netherby estate, made the following valuable remarks on a very difficult double-furrow plough decision at a plough dinner in Cumberland lately. He said "the judges had a long discussion before they came to a decision, and the reason of that was the advertisement of the committee that the premium would be given for 'the best double-furrow plough for general purposes.' If it had not been for 'general purposes,' the ploughs had no call to be tried in anything but lea ground. They found, after careful examination, that Messrs. Howard's plough made the best work on the fallow; it went the deepest and cut the most clean and level at the bottom. But there was no doubt that on lea land Mr. Gray's plough had the advantage. After considering the matter the judges came to this conclusion: They knew that the lea had only to be ploughed once a year, while the

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Frost has again been a lion in the path of the hunting, the racing,

NATIONAL SPORTS.

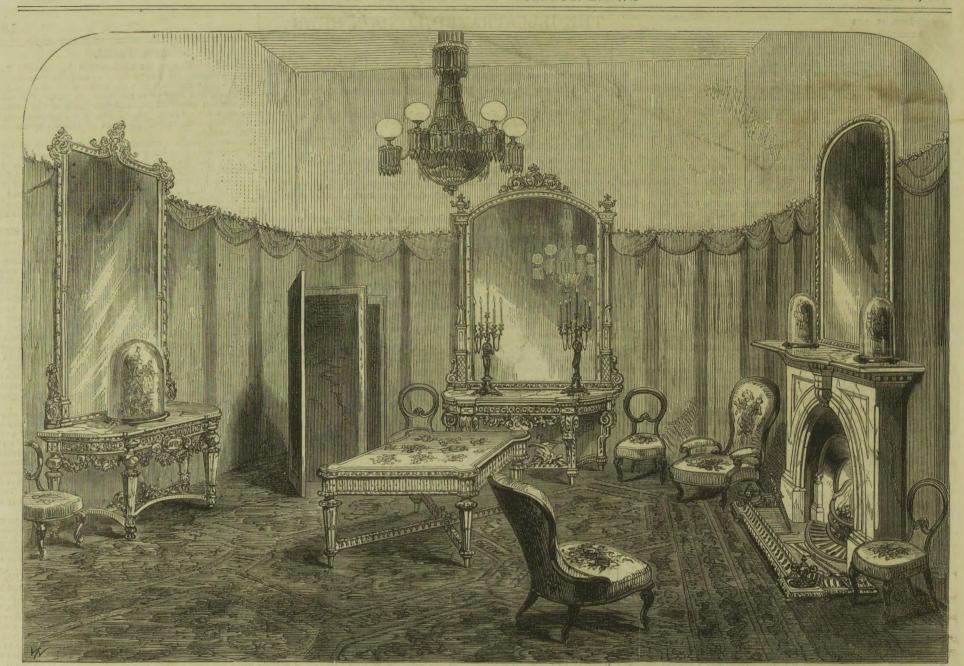
Frost has again been a lion in the path of the hunting, the racing, and the coursing men. The hunting-stables certainly have had the pull they so much needed; but the Lincoln meeting and Waterloo Cup visitors have no such solace in thinking that the weather has been "only cruel to be kind." The Waterloo Cup draw was put off for a day, and the coursers had to amuse themselves with a grey-hound sale. Sweetbriar (late Jane Anne), which cost Mr. Suanders 100 gs. (after winning at Bothal in 1888) and then the Waterloo Purse, was sold to Mr. Sharp for only 29 gs. She broke her leg at Whitehaven, and although it was very eleverly set, her running at the Border Union meeting this year was wretched. Her three Cauld Kail saplings made 34 gs., 19 gs., and 10 gs., respectively. As regards the Waterloo Cup, an Edinburgh gentleman offered, it is said, to take 1000 to 300 about Master M Grath, and stake the money, but could only get an offer of 3 to 1!

The Colonel and The Doctor are running head and head for the premiership in the Liverpool Steeplechase betting. Sunshine is not so strong as she was in the Two Thousand quotations, from an impression that she will be reserved for the Derby. The Book Colondar of races to come is not nearly so large as usual; but the two-year-old stakes, generally, are very well filled. In all that Mr. Frail has to do with the adopts 5st. 121b., instead of 8 st. 101b., as his scale of weight for the colts.

The Inter-University boat-mac is fixed for April 9, and it is said that it may not improbably be preceded by a canoe-race. Skating has been the order of the day with the crews lately; and a Cambridge man ventures to express a hope that the exercise of the last few days will have been conducive to a greater use of the legs when the "light thine" crew reappears on the Cam.

A billiard professor's life is not one of ease. On Friday Cook beat Roberts, sen., for the championship and the cup, &c., by 117 points, in the presence of his Royal Higher and was a serious set. The discus

100 m



THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY'S BALL: THE PRINCESS'S OF WALES BOUDOIR.



MR. GLADSTONE'S MINISTERIAL DINNER: ARRIVAL OF GUESTS. SEE PAGE 206.

and the second s



JUNCTION OF THE THREE TRIBUTARIES OF THE MISSOURI, SER PAGE 206.

#### BIRTHS.

On Dec. 22, 1869, at Oaxaca, Mexico, the wife of Constantine Rickards, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Sefton House, Belgrave-square, the Countess of Sefton, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Torquay, Lady Theresa Boyle, of a daughter. On the 9th inst., at Veitch's Hotel, Edinburgh, Lady Ventry, of a

On the 9th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Corry, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at St. John's, Old Malden, Surrey, by the Rev. W. Chetwynd Stapylton, Thomas Jones, jun., Esq., of Kensworth, Herts, to Fanny Emma, only surviving daughter of the late Henry Westbrook, Esq., of Heston, Middlesex, and step-daughter of W. J. Gardiner, Esq., of Worcester Park, Surrey. No cards.

On the 1st inst., at St. Peter's, Kensington, by the Rev. J. Lamb, M.A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, Robert Wilberforce Merttius Bird, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Major Robert Wilberforce Bird, of Barton House, Warwickshire, to Katharine Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Francis Myburgh, Esq.

### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Tours, France, Lady I. C. Grant, only daughter of the seventh Earl of Kintore.

On the 8th inst., at Golfston, Westward Ho, Bideford, Major-General Sir J. W. Gordon, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Engineers.

On the 5th inst., at Wootton Court, Kent, J. G. W. Brydges, Esq., the only son of Sir J. W. H. Brydges and Lady Isabella Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of George, first Marquis of Waterford, aged 55.

On the 9th inst., at Edinburgh, Sir H. B. Maxwell, Bart., of Calderwood Castle, Lanarkshire, N.B.

On the 13th inst., at Abingdon House, Kew, Lady Berkeley, wife of H. Fowler, widow of the late General Sir G. C. Berkeley, and daughter of Sir T. Sutton, Bart., M.P. for Surrey.

\* The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26.

Sunday, Feb. 20.—Sexagesima Sunday. Princess Louisa of Wales born, 1867. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, M.A., Rector of Hanwell; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon R. R. Gregory; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry J. Ellison, Vicar of New Windsor. Chapel Royal, St. James's, morning, Rev. W. Henry Brookfield, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30, Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.0, Rev. Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.

Monday, 21.—Lord Gough's victory over the Sikhs at Goojerat, 1819. Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Bloxam on Chemistry); Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture); Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.; Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Webber on Military Labour.)

TUESDAY, 22.—Beginning of the French Revolution of 1849. Moon's last quarter, 6.46 p.m. Meetings; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Humphrey on the Foot).

(Professor Humphrey on the Foot).

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, first President of the Royal Academy, died, 1792. Meetings: British Archeeological Association, 8 p.m.; Geological Society, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Douglas Galton on Economy in Fuel.)

Thursday, 24.—St. Matthias the Apostle. Meetings: Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. O'Neil on the Fine Arts); Inventors' Institute, 7.30 p.m.; Royal, Antiquaries', and Zoological Societies, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Vegetable Products.)

(Professor Odling on Vegetable Products.)

Friday, 25.—Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's, died, 1723.
Court to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Meetings:
Architectural Association, 8 p.m.; Quekett Club, 8 p.m.; Royal
Institution, 8 p.m. (Captain Wilson on the Ordnance Survey of Sinai,

SATURDAY, 26.—New French Republic proclaimed, 1848. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 2.30 p.m.; Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Max Müller on the Science of Religion.)

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26.

Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. 

### THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		ER.
DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 F.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning,	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 A.m next morning.
G (10 11 11 12 14 13 14 15	30°118 30°322 30°299	28 9 26 4 25 6 24 1 30 3 32 4	23 5 21 3 20 0 20 5  28 3 26 4	·82 ·93 ·81 ·88 ·93 ·80	0-10 8 4 5 8	29.5 22.5 20.8 20.0 22.2 24.8 29.0	30 4 30 3 29 1 27 1  32 2 37 7	ENE. NE. NE. NAE. ENE. NE. ENE. NE. ENE. NE. ENE. NE.	Miles. 460 370 537 724 852 665 398	In. "000 "000 "000 "000 "000 "000 "000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ... | 29:816 | 30:005 | 30:326 | 30:338
Temperature of Air ... | 30:20 | 27:22 | 26:00 | 23:30
Temperature of Evaporation ... | 28:90 | 26:20 | 23:00
Direction of Wind ... | ENE | NE | NE | ENE |

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS, Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, EXHIBITION of WORKS NOW OPEN. Rosa Bonheur. ST. HUBERT'S STAG, by Rosa Bonheur. ST. HUBERT'S STAG,

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street, W. THE SPRING EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS in Oll and Water Colours will OPEN on MONDAY, 14th inst. G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION 61 SEPTEMBER 333 Admission, 1s.

WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORE,—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE BIMINI, &c Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

TNSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. WILL SHORTLY CLOSE. FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members. NOW OPEN Daily from Nine till Six. Admission, ls.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pail-mail.

JAMES FAIRT, Scoretary.

SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Director, Mr. John Boosey.—The THIRD CONCERT on SATURDAY, FEB, 26. Artistes—Madame Sherrington Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Julia Etton, and Madame Patey: Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Carter, Mr. Fielding, and Mr. Chaplin Henry; Pianoforte, Chevalier Antoine de Kontski (Pianist to the King of Prussia); the Orpheus Glee Union, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Fielding, Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. and 2s.; Area, 2s.; Orchestra and Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had at St. James's Hall; of Boosey and Co., Holles-street; and the usual Musicsellers.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, —EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wedresdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. All the Year Round. The Charming Entertainment of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTELLS, which has attracted densely crowded audiences to this Hall eight, and often ten, times in each week for five consecutive years, an instance of popularity altogether unprecedented. The great Company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. Fauteuils 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, is. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange; and at the Hall from 9 a.m. Doors open for Day Performance, 2.30; for Evening Performance, 7.30,—Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. ann, MM, only appe for P and alone. Executants—Madame Schumann, M.M. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Platti. Vocalist—Herr Stockhausen (his only appearance at these Concerts), Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa-Stalls, 5s.; Balcony 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 2s, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OFFENBACH'S POPULAR OPERETTAS.—Every Afternoon, at Three (except Saturday), from Monday Next, Feb. 21, to Friday, March 4, commencing with THE GRAND DUGHESS. No extra charge. Admission to Palace and Theatre, One Shilling.

Fine-Arits and Industrial Courts, Picture Gallery, Portrait Busts of the Great Men of All Ages. Statues, Fountains, Spring Flowers, the Orangery, and the Thousand and One Delights of the People's Resort. The Palace and Theatre well warmed.

Note.—During the frost the Great Fountain Basins will be found the best and most relect skating-ground near London.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—In the desire to give the greates the large number of Season Ticke e Performances of Offenbach's Popula, under the direction of Mr. J. Russell Doesible variety of Entertainments to the large number of Session PDH Holders and other habite's of the Palace, some Performances of Oftenbach's PDH Operathas will be played in the Opera Theatre, under the direction of Mr. J. Bus MONDAY to FRIDAY next week, Feb. 21 to 25.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN at Three o'Clock each afternoon.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN at Three o'Clock each afternoon.

The Grand Duchess, Miss Emily Soldene; Wanda (a Peasant Girl), Miss Maria Cruise; General Boom (Commander-in-Chief), Mr. Aynsley Cooke; Nepomuc (Alded-Camp to the Grand Duchess), Mr. Fred Payne; Prince Paul (Suitor to the Duchess), Mr. J. D. Stoyle; Baron Puck (a Diplomatist), Mr. W. H. Norton; Baron Grog (a Diplomatist), Mr. H. Bayne; Fritz (A Soldier), Mr. Beveley. The finale to Act II. will be danced by Mdile. Esta, and Messrs. Harry, Fred. W. H. Payne, and the whole of the Characters. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. No extra charge to the Palace or Theatre. One Shilling, as usual. Stalls, 2s. 6d. Reserved Scats, 1s.

M.R. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (Last Season) in AGES and Ox AND EOX (25th time). E. connell, and Mr. Arthur Cedit, and OX AND EOX (25th time). Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, it, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 3s.—Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three.

S. WOODIN'S Thirteenth Week at the EGYPTIAN HALL, with his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH HALL, with his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH BOOK Entertainment, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Mornings, at 3. The leastiful Scenic Illustrations by J. O'Comor. Box-office open from 10 till 5; Tickets of all principal Musicsellers. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

AMILTON'S AMERICA AS IT IS. Superb Scenery.

Songs and Ballads by Mr. and Mrs. Herberte. Sketches of American Humour
and Negro Eccentricities by Mr. Harrison and Fred. Howe. AGRICULTURAL
CONCERT HALL, Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chacterton.—Positively the Last Six Nights of the Pantomime.—On MONDAY, FEB. 21, and during the Week, her Majesty's Servants will perform Sheridan Knowles's Play of THE WIFE.—Julian St. Pierre, Mr. T. C. King; to conclude with BEAUTY AND THE BEAST; or. Hariequin and Old Mother Burch.—Last Two MOINING PERFORMANCES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NEXT. Doors open at Half-past One; commence at Two o'Clock. On Monday, Feb. 28, an entire change of Programme, when will be revived the Irish Romantic Drawa, PEEP O'DAY. On Ash Wednesday, March 2, Madame Laura Baxter will give a Grand Musical Festival. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling, Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Sever. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Dally.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. for Six Nights only, as Lord Dundreary; Asa Trenchard, Mr.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. — Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood. — Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Misses Herbert, Henrade, Larkin, and Sallie Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith. Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. After which. New Burlesque, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood. To conclude with AN UNHAPPY PAIR.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. OTALL ARITHMETHE ATION AND UTROUTS, HOLDOTH.
Commencement of the Spring and Summer Season. First Appearance, on IONDAY NEXT, of M. TAILLOT and FAMILY; also of LITTLE BIBB, the nost humorous Grotesque extant. New and Startling SCENES IN THE ABENA; resh Acts, and an almost entire Change of Programme. The Vanishing Clown ightly received with roors of laughter. Farewell Ferformances of those Star Artistas Idlle Oceana, M. Aloxandrini, the Brothers Martini, &c. Every Evening at Hair-past even; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Morning at Hair-past Two.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. JACK THE GIANT-KILLER. Every Evening, at Seven, and Monday and Thursday Next at Half-past Twelve. On Ash Wednesday, a Grand Musical Festival—"Stabst Mater" and "Hymn of Praise." Easter Monday, UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and a New Operatic Burlesque.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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VOLUME LV., JULY to DECEMBER, 1869.

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### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

### LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

The scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday for the settlement of agricultural land tenure in Ireland must be considered apart from the wisdom of his preliminary observations upon the character and condition of the Irish people. The distribution of the Celtic element of race in the different provinces of that country may be an interesting topic of ethnological research; and the speculative moralist will perhaps be tempted to detect an admixture of British spirit in the Tipperary agrarian agitation, though not, we hope, in the assassination of landlords and bailiffs. As for the territorial effects of English conquest, and the opposition of the proprietary class to the tenant class in political and religious opinion, we have before heard more than enough of those historical causes of strife. Mr. Gladstone is an experienced refrained from touching upon disagreeable and irrelevant themes of complaint, which no legislation can pretend to redress. It was more to the purpose that he showed the mischievous indirect results of past legislation, from 1793 to 1829—first, in the excessive subdivision of land to create forty-shilling Catholic freeholders; and, secondly, in the conversion of those small holdings, after their electoral disfranchisement, into small yearly tenancies-at-will. This miserable position of Irish agriculture, aggravated by the equally unforeseen hardships to the tenants who have lost their claim for improvements by the sale of land in the Encumbered Estates Court, really constitutes the great social evil which Mr. Gladstone has to cure. It cannot be said, with any regard to truth, that this unhappy state of things has been caused by the deliberate enforcement of an unjust and oppressive policy. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom would have done no more than right to England and Scotland if he had frankly declared that they are not guilty, since the repeal of the penal laws, of having in any

instance wilfully despoiled, degraded, or injured the sister island. He did not omit to take credit for those concessions of religious equality, the Catholic Emancipation Act, and the recent abolition of the Protestant Church Establishment; but he failed to disclaim, as he fairly might have done, any complicity of British interests with the vices of Irish landlordism. This part of his speech, however well-intentioned, was too likely to suggest apologies and excuses for the disloyal faction in Ireland, which perverts the recognised grievances of its peasantry into an argument for national hostility to Great Britain.

We turn with more satisfaction to his practical dealing with the land question as it is. There are, indeed, two very different land questions, which were both mentioned in the Queen's Speech-one being that of the law regulating the tenant occupation of farming-land; the other being that of the means by which its acquisition, in freehold property, may be placed within the reach of a large number of the Irish people. The latter is Mr. Bright's particular land question; the former is, we presume, Mr. Gladstone's principal undertaking. We shall find it convenient to separate the one from the other, because it is quite conceivable that the Ministerial plan for amending the law of landlord and tenant might be accepted by all prudent men in both Houses of Parliament; while the proposals to grant loans of public money for tenants to purchase their farms might be rejected with no less general disapprobation. It is conceivable, we say, that this might be the fate of one part of the Government scheme, if the present Government were not so much stronger in political support than any Government since that of Sir Robert Peel. We do not say that this is a probable event; and we sincerely hope that Mr. Bright's health will permit him to attend the debates and to defend his own portion of the bill, which is certainly open to attack, and which could be abandoned, in case of need, without prejudice to the more essential part of the measure. It may well be doubted whether the policy of applying the finances of the State to the social elevation or economic benefit of a particular class of citizens in a free country is altogether sound. There are several members of the Cabinet-Mr. Lowe, for example, and perhaps Mr. Gladstone himselfwhose ordinary habits of thought would have seemed unlikely to lead their statesmanship in this direction. Many good Liberals will dread the logical consequences of admitting a principle, the extension of which to the social advancement of the English working classes, in the formation of co-operative factories with funds lent by Government, may perhaps some day be demanded. But we are unwilling to anticipate dissensions or to dwell upon the weaker part of the Ministerial The Land Tenure Question will be solved, we doubt not,

to the satisfaction of all parties, except the brawling Irish demagogues who clamour for confiscation, by the comprehensive system of legal mediation which Mr. Gladstone has presented to Parliament. If we remember that, without reckoning the 36,000 farmers of a better class, holding an average of 150 acres, like the small farmers in the west of England, there are 573,000 peasant farmers in Ireland, occupying nearly three fourths of all the land in that country, we shall be impressed with the magnitude of this transaction. Almost every second Irishman of adult age, in a population under six millions, is a peasant farmer; and this one class of men, with their wives and children, constitutes numerically half the Irish nation. It is therefore not surprising that widespread popular disaffection should attend the continued suffering of those class grievances which arise from the want of a law of land-letting suitable to the habits and circumstances of the Irish agriculturist. That is a consideration for statesmen who would preserve the peace and good order of the kingdom. There is something also for landed proprietors to consider; and this is the expediency, for their own sake, of a moderate concession to the ancient and inveterate Irish idea of tenant right. They must consider likewise the simple justice of allowing the tenant to have a property in the improvements he has actually made in the estate. The custom of Ireland, as we know from the reports of a host of witnesses, differs entirely in this respect from that of England. The capital for improvements is not provided there by the landlord; improvements are usually made by the tenant. We feel confident that the sagacity and the sense of equity which prevail both in the elective and the hereditary assemblies of our Legislature will ecure their full attention to these main points of the subject. Those noblemen and gentlemen who themselves own large estates in Ireland will not refuse, by an apparent sacrifice of he absolute disposal of property, to gain safety and comfort in its actual possession, with the prospect of its increased value from the prosperity of the country hereafter. They will profit in due time from the improvement of farming. is it that they are invited to concede? In the province of debater and controversialist; but he might as well have Ulster it is merely the legal establishment of a custom already existing, and the execution, therefore, of a virtual covenant between the parties. In all other instances where a custom of tenant-right is proved the tenant will be entitled to make a claim at law to the extent of such custom when ejected by the act of the landlord, if he has paid his rent duly, and has neither sublet nor wasted the farm. So far as this goes, it would seem to be a matter of common honesty that the existing customs, which must have been silently taken into account by both parties when the tenancy began, should be enforced by law in favour of the ejected tenant.

But in the absence of customary right, it is now proposed by Mr. Gladstone to create a legal claim of the tenant to damages for arbitrary eviction, upon a scale that varies with the rateable value of the holding, from two years' rent to seven years' rent, the highest rate of damages being given to the smallest farmer. This provision is the boldest, the most original and essential feature of the Ministerial bill; since the clauses which relate to compensation for actual improvements made by the tenant, valuable and necessary as they are, do

not go very far beyond some former attempts of Government to legislate for that purpose. It cannot be disguised that the effect will be to impose a pecuniary fine upon the landowner for the exercise of what he may have regarded hitherto as one of the inherent rights of landed property-that of turning out, at his own pleasure, a yearly tenant at the year's end. But this is the head and front of the innovation; and the claim to damages for eviction is carefully restricted and qualified, so as to protect the landlord from substantial injury. The law will even recognise his power to raise the rent, wherever he can show the judge that the land has become worth more rent from other circumstances than the labour of the tenant. In any case, the landlord may bar all claims of tenant right by offering a long lease. We hope this will do. It must, of course, depend on the impartiality and discretion of the judges, as much as on the prudence and temper of the parties, in the cases of arbitration or litigation under the proposed Act, to make its working at all tolerable to those concerned. Parliament can do no more than put into the hands of Irishmen-of peasants, landlords, and lawyers together—an instrument by which, if they choose to behave reasonably, they may completely reform their system of land tenure. The best of laws is only a tool for the proper use of just and judicious men.

The result of the Southwark election, though it is the loss of one vote in the House to the majority which supports the Liberal Administration, will be worth something as a lesson of concord and mutual consideration to the different social ranks within the great Liberal party. Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow might have presented himself to a metropolitan borough with a better chance of due estimation had he come forward in the first instance, before Mr. Odger had appeared as the typical working man prepared for an experiment of some political interest in the practice of our representative system. There was an implied slight to men of Mr. Odger's class in the manifest determination of a wealthy Liberal to jostle him out of the running; and the irritation provoked by Mr. Bright's untimely remark upon the inexpediency of working-class candidates had made the matter worse. Mr. Odger could not, after this treatment of his modest appeal to the goodwill of the Liberal party, have retired in favour of the Alderman without seeming to acquiesce in a rude affront to the whole class of London artisans. But Sir Sydney Waterlow, on the other hand, might have gracefully withdrawn his personal pretensions, as did Sir Francis Lycett and Mr. Labouchere, rather than divide the party and risk the political disaster which has occurred. It cannot be said of him, as it may be said of Mr. Odger, that he was bound in honour to persist and go to the poll. A virtual acknowledgment of the truth of this position was made by the too tardy repentance of Sir Sydney Waterlow at two o'clock in the afternoon, when he found himself at the bottom of the poll. It is absurd to call the result a Conservative victory, though Colonel Beresford has won the seat. The Liberals polled above seven thousand votes against less than five thousand; and the "Conservative reaction" may take its change out of that. Mr. Odger's manly behaviour has gained him friends who will endeavour to see fair play for him in any future election where he may appear likely to unite the suffrages of the workingclass and middle-class Liberal voters, without prejudice to local claims or to those of proved and distinguished politicians. It is to be hoped that no ill feeling between different classes may be left in consequence of this misunderstanding in Southwark.

### THE COURT.

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The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, was expected to arrive at Windsor Castle last evening, from Osborne House. Her Majesty was to cross the Scient in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, to Gosport, and travel thence by a special train upon the South-Western and Great Western Railways, vià Winchester, Basingstoke, and Reading, to Windsor.

The Earl of Kimberley and Lord Dufferin arrived at Osborne on Wednesday week, and had audiences of the Queen. Their Lordships afterwards dined with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold walked ont. The Earl of Bessborough and Lord Otho Fitzgerald arrived at Osborne, and presented Addresses to her Majesty from both Houses of Parliament, in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked out. Sir Charles and Lady Lyell left Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen took her customary drives. Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice walked out. Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty. Captain-Lieutenant Von Reibniz, of the North German frigate Elizabeth, also arrived, and was presented to the Queen. The Right Hon. H. Childers dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Lady Hamilton Seymour, drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Lady Augustus Loftus arrived at Osborne, and dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen took her usual driving exercise. The members of the Royal family walked in the grounds adjacent to Osbo

Osborne.

On Wednesday the Queen walked and drove out. Princess Louisa, Prince Leopoid, and Princess Beatrice walked out. Lady Augustus Loftus and Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour left Osborne.

Oscardas been pleased to promote Lieutenant-Clonel. Augustus Louis and Sir Hamiton and Lady Seymour lete Osbothe.

The Queen has been pleased to promote Lieutenant-Colonel
Arthur Needham, Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard, to be
Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Cooke, deceased.

Her Majesty has also appointed Colonel the Hon. William James
Colville to be Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard, vice LieutenantColonel Arthur Needham, promoted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES. The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough

House.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses drove to Regent's Park and witnessed the skating of the members of the Skating Club. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner party. The company included the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chan-

cellor and Lady Hatherley, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lieutenant-General Lord William Paulet, the Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Elliot, the Hon. F. and Mrs. Stonor, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, General Sir W. and Lady Knollys, Mr. Arthur Helps, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holzmann, Colonel the Hon. J. Macdonald, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey, was in attendance during dinner.

was in attendance during dinner.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, and the Rev. T. Helmore,

officiated.
On Monday the Prince and Princess drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Olympic Theatre.
On Tuesday the Prince and Princess took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the St. James's Theatre.
On Wednesday the Prince and Princess drove out.
Mr. A. Baccini has been honoured with a sitting from the Princess for a full-length portrait which he is painting.
The Countess of Macclesfield has succeeded the March'oness of Carmarthen as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

#### THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke has recently had some good sport in India in tiger-hunting in the Maldah district and in boar-hunting in the Moorshedabad district. His Royal Highness made a State entry into Benares on Jan. 17. The Duke passed two days shooting over the Maharajah's ground at Chukea. On Jan. 20 his Royal Highness was received by Sir W. Muir at Agra. The Duke was expected to arrive at Lahore on the 9th inst. His Royal Highness has been everywhere well received.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Teck, were present in the House of Commons on Tuesday night during the speech of Mr. Gladstone on the tenure of land in Ireland.

Prince Teck and Princess Claudine of Teck visited the Bank of England on Monday, and also visited the Lord and Lady Mayoress

at the Mansion House

His Excellency the Viscount de Seisal, the newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal, arrived, with the Misses Correa, on Saturday last, at the Portuguese Legation, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

The Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., have left town for Dublin.

The Duke of Marlborough has left his residence in St. James's-square for Blenheim Palace. The Duke of Cleveland has left town to join the Duchess at Battle Abbey.

The Marquis and Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury have left town for Savernake Forest, Marlborough.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have arrived in town for the season from Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Durham have arrived in town from

The Earl and Countess of Durham have arrived in town from
The Earl and Countess of Coventry have arrived at Thomas's
Hotel from their seat, Croome Court, Worcestershire.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford have returned to Weston
House, near Shrifnal, Salop, from town.

The Countess of Derby has returned to St. James's-square from Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

The Earl of Ducie has left his residence in Belgravc-square to join the Countess and family at Tortworth Court.

The Earl of Stradbroke has returned to Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl of Rosebery has left town for the Continent.

The Earl of Sandwich has left town for Hinchingbrook House. Viscount and Viscountess Bury have returned to their residence

Viscount Halifax has left town on his return to Hickleton Hall. Lady Mansfield has returned from India, and is residing at 18, Grosvenor-gardens.

The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood. His health is improving.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained a select party at dinner, yesterday week, at Gloucester House.

His Excellency Musurus Pacha entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at the Turkish Embassy.

company at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at the Turkish Embassy.

His Excellency the Marquis de Lavalette had a diplomatic dinner on Saturday last (the first since his Excellency has been accredited to the Court of St. James's), at the French Embassy.

The Lord President of the Council and Countess De Grey entertained Prince Teck and Princess Claudine of Teck and a select circle at dinner, on Saturday last, at the family residence in Carltongardens. Later in the evening Countess De Grey had a reception, which was attended by the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique and by a large assemblage of the aristocracy.

Earl Granville had a dinner party on Saturday last, at his

Earl Granville had a dinner party on Saturday last, at his residence in Bruton-street.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon entertained a select party at dinner, on Wednesday, at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., entertained the Duke and Duchess de Chartres and a distinguished company at dinner, on Wednesday evening, in Centen gravelens. Carlton-gardens.

Mrs. Gladstone had her second assembly, on Wednesday night, at the Premier's residence on Carlton House-terrace. The reunion was attended by a large and distinguished company.

The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, had a dinner party, yesterday week, at his residence in Hertford-street, Mayfair.

The first of six lectures, an introduction to the course, by Mr. Weekes, R.A., Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, was delivered on Monday evening. There was a large audience, including several of the leading Academicians, with many artists and lovers of art, besides the students of both sexes. The lecturer, in a very interesting and instructive manner, dwelt on the position of the att of sculpture in England at this time compared with that which it held in ancient Greece. He defined the relations between this and the sister art of painting; and showed very clearly how scull ture was the more likely, of the two, to suffer deterioration from any mistaken attempt to produce the effects peculiar to the other method of representation. Within its proper range and scope, the expression of ideas by means of form, sculpture ought to keep to the beautiful and graceful, rejecting whatever is fantastic, quaint or grotesque, eccentric, vulgar, or mean. For the observance of this rule he commended especially the study of Grecian art; and that of Italian art in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for the expression of mental power. But he disapproved of the choice of antique or foreign mythological subjects; English art, he said, should take its subjects from the events and personages of our national history, from the conceptions of our best standard literature, and from the sacred narratives of the Bible. The importance of moral and intellectual culture to the genuine success of the young artist was unaffectedly impressed. Mr. Weekes prescribed the reading of his great predecessor Flaxman's lectures as the best practical treatise of sculpture in English; but observed in them a went of exact analysis of the reasons for the excellence of those examples and models which he admired. This deficiency will probably be supplied in the future lectures, with a demonstration of the cessratial principles of sculpture. We understand that the Council of the Royal Academy is making some arrangements to strengthen the teaching o be more fitly applied.

### THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS. PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burton, R.; to be Vicar of Rothley, Leicestershire.
Collins, W. L., Vicar of Kilsby; Rural Dean of Daventry.
Foreman, Edward; Rector of Coombe, Sussex.
Hooper, William; Vicar of Cressing, near Braintree.
Hudson, J.; Perpetual Curate of Troutbeck, Carlisle.
Hughes, J. E.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Cheshire.
Johnson, Samuel Jenkins; Rector of Upton Hellions.
Kennion, G. Wyndham; Curate of Doneaster.
Lloyd, Thomas Bucknall; Prebendary of Freeford in Lichfield Cathe 'ral.
Fhelps, Thomas; Rector of Froxfield, Wilts.
Price, Thomas Oldmeadon; Vicar of Berechurch, Colchester.
Raynor, George; Rector of Hazeleigh, Essex.

The Church Congress this year will be held at Southampton. St. John's Church, Bethnal-green, was near'y destroyed by fire

Dr. Mackarness, the new Bishop of Oxford, was enthronel on Monday morning in Christ Church Cathedral.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed May 18 for the anniversary festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral have approved plans prepared by Mr. Gilbert Scott for the renovation of the sacred edifice.

prepared by Mr. Gilbert Scott for the renovation of the sacred edifice.

Convocation, on Thursday week, discussed the propriety of appointing a joint committee of both Houses to report upon the expediency of revising the authorised version of the New Testament, whether by marginal notes or otherwise. The subject was introduced in the Upper House by the Bishop of Winchester; and, at the suggestion of the Bishop of Llandaff, the proposition was extended to the Old Testament, and carried.——Lord Shaftesbury has entered a strong protest against the proposed revision. Nearly all Churchmen and Dissenters, he believes, would be most happy to leave the translation as it at present stands; and he speaks of revision as a calamity to be averted by the public voice and opinion of all English-speaking Protestants. of all English-speaking Protestants.

of all English-speaking Protestants.

The Bishop of Exeter, yesterday week, made an explanation in the Upper House of Convocation with reference to "Essays and Reviews." He said that, rightly or wrongly, the volume had been the cause of serious anxiety, perplexity, and distress to a large number of good people, and opinions that would be allowed to Frederick Temple might not be permitted to the Bishop of Exeter. The volume had done the work it was intended to accomplish, and this was to induce men to speak out on religious subjects more freely than they had been previously in the habit of doing. If the book had done some mischief, it had effected an infinitely greater amount of good; and, while he was strongly desirous to make the Bible the guide of his life, he earnestly maintained that if men were to be prevented from falling into infidelity, a free handling of that book must be allowed.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS. OXFORD.

On Wednesday Mr. Ruskin delivered his second lecture on "Art" in the Sheldonian Theatre. He considered art in its relation to religion in a threefold aspect—How far it was inspired by religion; how far, if not inspired, it had been exalted by religion; and how far it had advanced in religious creeds by which it had

The Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A., a member of the University of Cambridge, has been elected Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the place of the late Professor Donkin.

For the Latin professor bonkin.

For the Latin professorship, vacant through the death of Mr. Conington, there are five candidates—Mr. Robinson Ellis, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College; Mr. D. B. Monro, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College; the Rev. Edwin Palmer, M.A., tutor of Balliol College; Mr. J. Y. Sargent, M.A., tutor of Magdalen College; and the Rev. John Wordsworth, M.A., Fellow and tutor of Brasenose College.

A number of the resident graduates of the University of Oxford have signed a memorial, in which they earnestly deprecate any legislative enactments which shall tend to separate education from religion, or fail to secure a Christian education for the youth of this country, in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

### CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Frederick William Farrar, M.A., Trinity College (bracketed Fourth Classic, 1854), Assistant Tutor of Harrow, has been chosen Hulsean Lecturer for the ensuing year.

The committee of the University Athletic Club have declined the challenge received from Dublin for an international athletic contest, on the ground that it is impracticable.

Archbishop Lycurgus, of Syra and Tenos, on Thursday, had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him.

On Wednesday Professor Seeley, the Regius Professor of Modern History, delivered his opening address in the Senate House.

Mr. Grant Duff has been elected Rector of Aberdeen University without opposition.

At Eton College the Newcastle Scholarship examination is fixed for April 1. At the commencement of the recent vacation the following was the census of the college:—Sixth form, 20; fifth form, upper division, 137; middle, 187; lower, 163; remove, 193; fourth form, 107; lower school, 44: total, 831.

The Prince of Wales gold medal to the King's Lynn Grammar School has been gained by Harper, by seven marks only, the marks gained by the first four being—Harper, 295; Kendle, 288; Howard, 285; Garland, 243.

The Rev. S. F. Cresswell, M.A., is to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Wellingborough.

Mr. A. Relton, B.A., Mathematical Master of Abingdon School, has been appointed Second Master of Woking College.

A list of all pensions granted between June 20, 1869, and June 20, 1869, and charged upon the Civil List, has been published, the total being £1200.

The Society of Arts, on Wednesday week, received an important communication from Mr. J. W. Wood, collector of customs at Harwich, upon the less of life and property at sea and the means of saving both. The scarcity of able seamen for the merchant service was dwelt upon; and suggestions were made for supplying the want by the parish apprenticeship of poor boys, after a twelvementh in a training-ship, and by providing instruction for adult sailors in port. Amongst the immediate causes of disasters at sea, Mr. Weed potition the purposual garge measures of weather the sailors in port. the want by the parish apprenticeship of poor boys, after a twelvemonth in a training-ship, and by providing instruction for adult
sailors in port. Amongst the immediate causes of disasters at sea,
Mr. Wood noticed the numerous large masses of wreck allowed to
drift about our coasts, the salvage reward being insufficient
to pay for the cost and labour of securing those fragments.
He also referred to the dangerous practice of carrying cargoes on
deck, especially in steam-boats; and he discussed the question of
overloading, and the calculation of the proper load-line. For the
preservation of life in case of shipwreck he described a new raftboat, of his own invention, a model of which he exhibited in the
room. It consists of two rafts, each shaped like the letter A, with
a perpendicular through its middle, and a horizontal bar at the
base. The bars or beams are composed of solid cork, stiffened with
wooden planks; the space between them is filled with a rope-net floor.
Each raft has sides 20 ft. in length and a base of 12½ ft.; the pair of
rafts may be quickly coupled together by a screw apparatus; and the
raft-boat is complete. It was tried at Felixstow, a few years ago,
with perfect success, carrying fourteen men; and, by means of a
line, thrown out from a mortar on shore, the raft-boat was hauled
backwards and forwards with ease, landing its men across a strong
tide. Such a raft-boat would hold fifty persons, with provisions
and casks of water, leaving a sinking ship, and it might either be
sailed or rowed. A long and interesting discussion ensued, in which
Admiral Sir E. Belcher very strongly commended the raft-boat
devised by Mr. Wood, who has made a free gift to the public of his
design. The other subjects mentioned in the essay were also fully
discussed by several gentlemen of experience and official authority.





### SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A prediction made in this column late week as to the probability that the House of Peers would for some time be in about of many that the House of Peers would for some time be in about of an althic them to be in the probability that the House of Peers would for some time be in about on a child them to the probability of they have sat twenty minutes, afteen of which were passed in looking at each other; but one evening there was nearly, if not quite, a great debate, or, if you would not be included to the colorial question all in an anner is, nearly quenched the disquisition out, may be him anner is, nearly quenched the disquisition out, may be him anner is, nearly quenched the disquisition out, may be indeed to be a seen to excite anyone particularly may be taken as the seen to excite anyone particularly may be taken and the colorial question did not seem to excite anyone particularly may be taken and the seem to excite anyone particularly may be taken as the seem to be a seen and the seem to excite anyone particularly may be taken as the seem of the seem to excite anyone particularly may be taken as the seem of the seem of the seem to excite anyone particularly may be taken as the seem of the seem

exultation of the hon. member for Brighton at this undoubted triumph. His hour of retribution had come.

Glancing generally at members and their doings, it may be asked why so mild a member as Mr. Somerset Beaumont should have been inspired with a desire to relieve the Bishops from their legislative duties in the House of Lords? It may be distinctly said that Mr. G. H. Moore in a manner disappointed the House when he took up the case of O'Donovan Rossa, for he used but four offensive expressions, and argued his points with considerable skill. There was a woeful collapse on this occasion of Mr. William Johnston, for he had evidently prepared a long disquisition on the state of Ireland from an Orange point of view; when Sir George Jenkinson, with that manner of his which is the opposite to that of the angels, rushed in with an appeal to the Speaker, who faltered out something which might have been taken for a ruling against the member for Belfast, who at once showed himself amenable to discipline, and spared the world probably a curious specimen of a speech. It may be added that Mr. Lowe has been going on in his career of what may be called grabbing—that is, concentrating everything into himself; for he is making himself Master of the Mint, and drawing into his net funds, friendly societies, savings banks, and everything that can tend to make up a show of money of the State in conglomerate.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

The House sat only for a quarter of an hour, and transac ted no public business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

Lord E. Cecil gave notice that he intended on an early day to call attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law in reference to weights and measures.

Mr. Childers said, in reply to Mr. Gourley, that the object of the recent cruise of the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons was to gain experience as to the combined operation of ships of different classes.

Ayrton, Chief Commissioner of Works, stated, in answer to

Mr. Ayrton, Chief Commissioner of Works, stated, in answer to Mr. Headlam, that Mr. Street, the architect to the new courts of law, was engaged in the preparation of a plan to utilise the Templebar site within the limits of the funds sanctioned by Parliament, and that there was no reason why the works should not be commenced at an early period. The right hon, gentleman also stated, in reply to Mr. Beresford-Hope, that the Government expected to obtain possession of the site of the new National Gallery at the close of the present financial year.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Stacpoole, said that it was the intention of the Government to propose to Parliament a measure on the subject of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, with the view of passing it into law this Session, but that he feared it could not be laid upon the table until after Easter.

Mr. Serjeant Simon complained that the High Bailiff of Southwark (the returning officer of the borough) had expressed his intention to withhold certain facilities from Mr. Odger, one of the candidates for election, unless the further sum of \$100 was paid to him. This demand the hon, and learned gentleman described as both illegal and excessive, and he moved a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the House the charges of returning officers should be so regulated by law as not to be within the discretion of those persons. The motion was seconded by Mr. Eykyn, and supported by Sir H. Houre and Mr. Anderson. The Solicitor-General said that, as the returning officer of Southwark had no power to compel candidates to contract with him for election expenses, the threat which he had made in the present case, to refuse to Mr. Odger facilities to be extended to the other candidates, was clearly misconduct in his office, and might expose him to an action by any person aggrieved by such misconduct. \*After this expression of opinion, he recommended Mr. Serjeant Simon not to press his resolution. The motion was the withdrawn.

In Committee of the Whole House on National Debt Ac

In Committee of the whole House on National Debt Acts, on the

In Committee of the whole House on National Debt Acts, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a resolution was agreed to for the purpose of converting and consolidating certain stocks, and to provide for the payment of dividends quarterly.

Leave was also given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to savings banks and to enable the Commissioners of the National Debt to reduce the interest allowed on the deposits made by those institutions from \$2.55 to \$2.50 report

interest allowed on the deposits made by those institutions from £3 5s. to £3 per cent.

Mr. Russell Gurney obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the property of married women; and Mr. Goschen a bill to make provision for the proceedings of boards of management and boards of guardians upon the dissolution of districts and unions or the annexation of parishes to unions.

On the motion of the Marquis of Hartington, the Select Committee of last Session on Parliamentary and Municipal Elections was re-appointed, with a view to legislation, if possible, this Session.

### HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

Almost the whole of the sitting of the House was occupied by a debate upon colonial policy, which was initiated by the Earl of Carnarvon. The noble Lord addressed the House at considerable length; but, abstaining from any attempt to traverse the whole field of colonial politics, he confined his observations principally to the withdrawal of British troops from the Dominion of Canada. This measure he denounced as a step in itself injudicious and calculated to lead to the ultimate separation of the colony from the mother country, and the consequent dismemberment of our empire. Earl Granville unhesitatingly declared that the withdrawal of the British regiments had been recommended by no desire to weaken our connection with Canada, and had been carried out only in accordance with the policy of previous Governments, which had been in time of peace to diminish our military establishments in the colonies as far as possible. Nothing that he had either said or done was intended or calculated to lessen our obligation to defend Canada in case of war.

in case of war.

Lord Lyttelton intimated his general concurrence in the view expressed by Lord Carnarvon.

Lord Monck entirely approved of the policy of the Government, but the reason of his approval appeared to be that it did tend to promote the ultimate separation of the colonies from the mother

The Earl of Derby, who addressed the House of Lords for the first time, from the middle of the front Opposition bench, said that the object of Lord Carnarvon had been answered by the declaration of our obligation to defend Canada in case of war which he had obtained from the Colonial Secretary.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

The order-paper was covered with queries relating to a great variety of subjects, of which notice had been given by private members. There were also about a score of motions, only two of which emanated with the Government.

Mr. Goschen gave notice of a bill for the equal distribution of

Mr. Goschen gave notice of a bill for the equal distribution of metropolitan poor rates.

Mr. Otway, in reply to Mr. Gourley, said that the Government of the United States had not offered to reopen negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama claims.

In answer to Mr. Nicol, Mr. Ayrton stated that the work of levelling and purifying the Serpentine was being done by contract, and that it was to be completed by April 15, unless retarded by unfavourable weather.

Mr. C. Fortescue stated, in answer to Mr. P. Dawson, that Ministers did not intend to propose any vote in the nature of what was known as the Regium Donum, or any other small grants which stood on the same footing; and that this decision, he had every reason to believe, was in harmony with the wishes of the great body of the Presbyterians of Ireland.

Mr. Bruce, replying to Mr. Bowring, announced that he was not prepared to make any change in the cab regulations, and that they would be strictly enforced upon the cabmen. He thought, however, it would not be worth while to insist upon lamps. What was most wanted was a better kind of vehicle, and that he hoped would be obtained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply to Mr. Cardlish and Mr. Grieve, that he hoped to be able to get the budget.

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Candlish and Mr. Grieve, that he hoped to be able to get the budget over by the Easter recess.

Mr. Fawcett moved an address to her Majesty praying that the Crown would defend its rights over Epping Forest, so that it might be preserved as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public. After some debate Mr. Gladstone intimated that, if the motion was altered so as to ask the Crown to take such measures as in its wisdom might be deemed most expedient, instead of to "defend its rights over Epping Forest," the Government would be prepared to accept it. Mr. Fawcett closing with the proposal, the motion was amended in this sense, and agreed to.

Leave was given to Mr. Hardcastle to bring in a bill to repeal the minority clauses of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and the Representation of People Act (Scotland), 1868.

A motion by Mr. Leatham for leave to introduce a bill to provide that the poll at Parliamentary and municipal elections should be taken by ballet, in accordance with what is known as the Australian system, led to a long debate. Utlimately leave was given to bring in the bill, on the understanding that the second reading should not be taken until the Select Committee hal presented their report.

sented their report.

On the motion of Mr. Glyn, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the city of Waterford, in the room of Sir

H. W. Barron, unseated on petition.

On the motion of Mr. Craufurd, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the poor law in Scotland; and on that of Mr. Otway, a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the diplomatic and consular services.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House held a formal sitting, but no business of importance

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

The announcement that Mr. Gladston e would bring in his bill on

The announcement that Mr. Gladsson e would bring in the birton Irish land tenure sufficed to draw an im mense audience. Scarcely a seat was unoccupied, and the galleries were crowded to excess.

The questions addressed to Ministers were unusually numerous. Mr. Gladstone stated that no negotiations had been opened with France in regard to the commercial treaty. Mr. Goschen announced that 7000 new beds would be added to the 34,000 already with the motoropolitan workhouses. nounced that 7000 new beds would be added to the 34,000 already existing in the metropolitan workhouses; new workhouses were, however, required, and a larger number of relieving officers. The difficulty of special measures for London was lest they should attract paupers from all parts of the country. The Lord Advocate promised a Scotch game bill.

Mr. Cardwell brought in a bill to revive the office of Clerk of the Ordnance and create a Financial Secretary of the War Office.

Mr. Munster took his seat for Mallow, and Mr. Dease for the Oueen's County.

Queen's County.

Mr. Graves gave notice that he would, on March 15 next, move a resolution in favour of reducing the inland postage for printed matter under four ounces and newspapers to one halfpenny.

#### THE IRISH LAND BILL.

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THE IRISH LAND BILL.

At five o'clock Mr. Gladstone rose, amid at loud cheers, to ask leave to introduce the Government measure for amending the law elating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland. Remarking that hon, members must not disguise from themselves that the difficulties which surrounded the question had been greatly aggravated by delay, he reminded the House that it was as far back as 1833 that the late Mr. Sharman Grawford first called the attention of Parliament to the grievous condition of the occupiers of the soil in Treland; and that ten years after, when he repeated his represent the tenth and force of the case that they appointed the well-known Devon Commission, which made its report in 1845, and whose recommendations, if acted upon, would probably have left no Irish land question to be dealt with. But he hoped that, having witnessed the disaster and difficulty which had arisen from procrastination, Parliament would firmly resolve at once to open and soal up this great source of discontent in Ireland. The evil under which Ireland had laboured was described by the Devon Commission as insecurity of tenure, an insecurity which not only abriaged his industry, and vitated his relations, in a vast number of cases to the amount of the cultivator of the soil, but limited and paralysed his industry, and vitated his relations, in a vast number of cases to the lamilor, and in a still greater number of cases to the law under which and the conclusion that the idea of perpetuity of tenure as a remedy with the question of hand tenure, the right bon, greatleman came to the conclusion that the idea of perpetuity of tenure as a remedy must be cast saide, and in considering what the remedy should be he discarded altogether the guidance of the false lights of theory, and accepted as far as possible that of experience.

For the purpose of promoting improvement, advances of money would be authorised to landlords to enable them to defray any charge raised against them in the way of improvement in the case of tenants retiring by an act of their own. The principle upon which he proposed to deal with improvements was that they must have a rateable value and be suitable to the holdings; and the which he proposed to deal with improvements was that they must have a rateable value and be suitable to the holdings; and the burden of proof would be laid on the landlords. In other words, improvements should be the work of the tenant, and the landlord should show that they were not necessary; and the measure would not be limited to future improvements, but be extended to those already made. No claim would be allowed for any improvement made twenty years before the passing of the Act, unless it were an improvement in the nature of a permanent building or reclamation of land; nor if the tenant held under an existing lease or contract which forbade it; and in the case of past improvements the Court might take into consideration the time for which and the terms in which they had already been enjoyed by the tenant. Moreover, no claim would be allowed in respect of improvements contrary to a future contract voluntarily entered into by the tenant, and which were not required for the due cultivation of the farm.

As to lands under lease, a landlord might exempt his lands from being subjected to any custom except the Ulster custom, provided he agreed to give the tenant at the close of that term a right to claim compensation under three heads—namely, tillages and manures, permanent buildings, and the reclamation of lands.

From the moment the bill was passed every Irishman would be absolutely responsible for every contract into which he entered. Non-paym ent of rent would be held a bar to any claim upon the landlord, reserving, however, discretion to the Courts in certain cases. Notices to quit would have to be twelve months instead of

six, and date from the last day of the current year, and the notice

six, and date from the last day of the current year, and the notice must bear a stamp duty of 2s. 6d.

The bill also proposed to deal with the question of the county cess, which it would assimilate to the poor rate. In every new tenancy it would have to be paid in moieties by landlord and tenant as the poor rate was now paid, and in every old tenancy under £4 a year the occupier would be at once relieved.

The measure contained many other provisions; but those described were the principal.

The Government were far from believing it a perfect measure; and invited in thorough good faith the co-operation of all parties to make it as nearly perfect as possible; for their desire was that it should become a great gift to Ireland, and be the means of putting an end to the grievance and suffering that had so long been associated with the tenure of land in that country. He was sanguine in the hope that it would pass—not as the triumph of a party, but as a great work of goodwill for the common good of the common country, and that its result would be to diffuse the blessings of peace, order, and settled industry over a smiling land.

The right hon, gentleman, who spoke for three hours, concluded amid loud cheers from both sides of the House.

Mr. Hardy, in the absence of the leader of the Opposition, said

Mr. Hardy, in the absence of the leader of the Opposition, said that it was only due to Mr. Gladstone that the House should wait and see the details of the bill before discussing it. He hoped, therefore, that his hon. friends, and, indeed, the whole House, would abstain from any discussion then. On the part of the Conservative section of the House, however, he promised that they would approach the consideration of the measure with the single object of making it just, practical, and conciliatory. He hoped that sufficient time would be given to enable everyone to become acquainted with the provisions of the bill before it reached the second reading.

Mr. Gladstone signified that he proposed fixing the second reading for March 7, and going into Committee on the 21st.

Mr. Hardy did not object to March 7, and had no wish to interpose unnecessary delay.

pose unnecessary delay.

The bill was subsequently brought up and read the first time, the second reading being fixed for March 7.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY.

The House held a brief sitting. The bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister was read the second time, and the only other business of importance was the introduction of Mr. Jacob Bright's bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women.

### HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

Their Lordships were occupied for a short time on subjects of no general interest.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

Colonel Beresford and Mr. Plunkett took the oath and their seats—the former for Southwark, and the latter for the University of Dublin. They were received with cheers from the Conservative side of the House.

A great many questions were asked Ministers, but none of them of any great importance.

### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Forster, in moving for leave to bring in a bill for public elementary education in England and Wales, began by enlarging on the vast importance of the question, which, he said, affected not merely the intellectual, but also the moral training of a large portion of the population of the ecountry, and that the interest connected with the settlement of this question was consequently great, and pressed with equal force on both sides of the House, without reforence to parties. The Government did not intend to offer the measure as a compromise, being sensible that to be effectual it must meet the real needs of the country. He explained what was being done in the cause of education, and eulogised what the local managers of the existing schools were doing. The present system had, however, failed to meet the wants of a very large portion of the children of the country. For every 250,000 children whose education was now assisted, 600,000 received no benefit; and they belonged to the poorest and the worst classes, who needed assistance the most. Even in the largest towns, which were best provided with means of education, not more than one half received benefit. They had succeeded in securing the services of a great number of local volunteers, but the system was really only to help those who helped themselves, and the result was that the localities which most required education were without it. Hence arose the demand on all sides for something effectual to be done; either to supplement voluntary efforts or to exercise pressure on parents who neglected their duties. The Government had, therefore, to complet those parents to do their duty, and to provide assistance to those places which were not now reached; and, while doing this, not to destroy what had already been done. Further, they had also the interests of their constituents to consider. The object of Government was, therefore, to complete the present system, spending the public money where most needed, saving it as much as was expedient, and i kind of schools, whether Church of England or of any other persuasion, operating for the benefit of all; for there were districts in which the Church of England would benefit as much by it as it would have to give up in other districts. If these three regulations were efficiently enforced, all schools would be admitted to the advantages of public assistance, and the present restrictions with respect to denominational schools would be withdrawn. He now came to what many would think the most important part of the bill—compulsory provision of schools. Having defined the districts, he would proceed to say they must be supplied with schools. He did not believe that any central authority could undertake to supply schools all over England; and, as voluntary local efforts had failed, they must supply what was wanted; local taxation, under local management, to be supplemented by a Government grant, but with central supervision and inspection. For this purpose there would be a power to unite parishes together; for, so different were the requirements of the towns and the country districts that it was absolutely necessary to have some power of this kind; but it was not contemplated to make the area of the school unions the same as that of the poor-law unions. Next, with respect to the local boards of management: who was to elect them? They had considered what would be the best method, and had come to the conclusion that in towns the Town Council would be the best agency to elect the school boards, and in the country the select vestries; but if there was no select vestry, then the vestry. These bodies would be entirely unfettered in their choice and allowed to elect whom they pleased out of their number or not, or out of the present managers or not. out of their number or not, or out of the present managers or not.

All the bill said was that the work must be done, and if it was neglected that the State would step in and do it. Ho deprecated the idea of ex-officio nominees on the school boards. They would add no strength, but would rather be a source of weakness. With respect to the parents:—He would first state that they were not prepared to give up school fees: it would not be necessary nor advantageous. But there would be a power, in exceedingly poor and destitute districts, to set up free schools, subject to the approval of the central boards, and also to give free tickets to those who could not really afford to pay the fees, but with due care that these free tickets attacked no social stigma. He knew that the question of local rates was a very delicate matter; but he believed that the money would be the best expended of all, and would eventually tend to decrease the other rates. The rate would not be a special one, but levial with the poor rate; and there was a power in the bill, wherever this charge exceeded 3d. in the pound that it should be supplemented by a further grant. The local boards would laze a discretion either to establish fresh schools or to assist the existing schools; but if they assisted one shoy must assist all, and not select any one for the bestowal of their favours. With respect to the Rnotty point of religious instruction; having established a most extensive clause, they would not interfere with the discretion of the local boards. They did not think it desirable to say there should be no religious teaching at all, although that would reduce the religious instruction of one kind or another, and they ought not to proscribe this very natural and proper desire. Still, these details were such that the central power ought not to interfere beyond seeing that no injustice or oppression was perpetated, and that was already secure by the central power ought not to interfere beyond seeing that no injustice or oppression was perpetated, and that was already secure by the central power ought not interfere bey

empire.

Lord R. Montagu took several objections to the measure.

Mr. Dixon and Mr. Mundella severally expressed their most cordial approval of it, and tendered their thanks to the right hon. gentleman for so admirable a scheme.

After a short discussion, leave was given to introduce the bill. The bill was subsequently brought in and read the first time; the second reading being fixed for March 14.

Mr. Dodds obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the exercise of marchaged extens in the markagages.

revesting of mortgaged estates in the mortgagors.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12:—

In London the births of 2289 children (1185 boys and 1104 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1860-9, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2417.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1568.

years, 1860-9, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2117.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1563. It was the sixth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week was, with a correction for increase of population, 1598. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 292. Four deaths from smallpox, 23 from measles, 103 from searlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 65 from whooping-cough, 6 from typhus fever, 22 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 5 from simple continued fever, and 11 from diarrheca were registered. Six children died from burns or scalds, 9 infants from suffocation, and 8 persons committed suicide. The deaths of 272 persons in public institutions of the metropolis were registered. The deaths of 4 nonagenarians were recorded; the oldest was a widow, who attained the age of 99 years.

In the week 4913 births and 3748 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 27 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 29 and 31 in the two previous weeks.

The annual rate of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and boroughs, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—19 per 1000 in Hull, 21 in Wolverhampton, 22 in Nottingham, 26 in London, 27 in Sheffield, 28 in Norwick, 23 in Liverpool, 28 in Sunderland, 28 in Bradford, 29 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 31 in Leeds, 33 in Bristel, and (the highest rate during the week) 37 per 1000 in the city of Manchester. The mortality from scarlet fever continues slowly to decline in our large towns.

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual death-rate of 31 per 1000 persons living. Small-pox shows increased prevalence in that city, 66 fatal cases being reported last week, against 47 and 42 in the two pravious weeks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has determined upon publishing a weekly return of the revenue, and it appears for the first time in Tucsday's Gazette. The Budget estimate of income for the financial year which is soon about to close was £73,515,000, while the total receipts into the Exchequer from April 1 to Feb. 12 were £67,819,681. The Budget estimate of expenditure was £63,408,000, while the actual issues from the Exchequer are at present £60,128,150.

The storm which was reported last week in the Atlantic and on the coasts of Scotland became general on Saturday on all our coasts, and was attended with disastrous results to shipping. Many lives were lost, although the boats of the National Life-Boat Institution did good service, as usual. Communication with the Continent was interrupted for two days owing to the tempestuous weather in the Channel. Throughout Europe the weather seems to have been of exceptional severity. exceptional severity.

Mr. James Holland, the well-known member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, died on the 12th inst. In the early part of his career Mr. Holland practised as a flower-painter, which may account for his excellence as a colourist and the florid character of his colouring, especially in his later works. In middle life Mr. Holland painted much in oil, with a success which renders it somewhat surprising that he did not continue to work in that medium. Whether painting in oil or water colours, Mr. Holland drew nearly the whole of his subjects, after quitting flower-painting, from Venice.

#### LAW AND POLICE.

On Monday the House of Lords began the hearing of appeals for On Monday the House of Lords began the hearing of appeals for the present Session, of which there are sixty-three down for hear-ing. The first case taken involves a question respecting the con-struction of the will of the late Countess Amherst and the possession of the estates of the barony of Bucklurst. The appeal is from an order of the present Lord Chancellor, made in November, 1867, when holding the office of Vice-Chancellor.

A breach of promise case was tried, yesterday week, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the plaintiff being a young lady, eighteen years of age, daughter of Colonel Dickson, and the defendant a German merchant in the City, named Grisselich. The parties first met on the beach at Brighton a year and a half ago, and the wedding was to have taken place last March. Defendant, however, broke off the engagement a month previously. The jury awarded £500 damages.

James Cheetham, a shoemaker, has failed in a suit to recover estates worth £500,000. The plaintiff, who sued in forma pauperis, claimed the property under entails made in the last century, and he alleged that the property had passed over him through fraud. Vice-Chancellor Malins decided that he was barred by the statute of limitations.

Vice-Chancellor James decided, yesterday week, that the Company of Mercers are the trustees of the property vested in them by Dean Colet for the benefit of St. Paul's Schools, but for no other purpose. The case was heard upon an information made by the Attorney-General, who also asked that an inquiry might be made as to the revenues of the charity, and the Court granted the request.

Attorney-General, who also asked that an inquiry might be made as to the revenues of the charity, and the Court granted the request.

There were three railway compensation cases heard for assessment in the Sheriffs' Court on Thursday week. In the first case the plaintiff alleged that she had received injuries at the Victoria station, and claimed £1000, but the jury considered £75 a reasonable sum. The other cases arose out of the New-cross accident, and damages of £210 were given to a laundress, and £15 to a publican.—Two actions for damages arising out of the New-cross railway accident were gone into at the Sessions Court, Newington, yesterday week. In one case it was shown that legal proceedings were instituted on the part of the plaintiff by an attorney named Webb and a Dr. Dorking, the former having regularly suggested to the complainant the amount of damages for which he should claim. The jury marked their indignation of the circumstances under which the case was brought into court by finding for the plaintiff, with damages of only one farthing. In a second suit a vertict of £20 was recorded by consent for the plaintiff,—Five actions against the Brighton Railway Company, in all of which compensation was claimed on account of injuries received in the New-cross collision, were disposed of on Saturday. In four of these cases, heard in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer, damages to the extent of £800, £450, £400, and £60 were given. The fifth was disposed of by the Under-Sheriff of Surrey and a special jury, and the plaintiff, who claimed £300, was awarded one farthing.—Three more actions for compensation in respect of injuries received in the New-cross collision were tried on Monday in the Bail Court and in the Common Pleas. Verdicts for £525, £400, and £173 were returned against the Brighton Company.

Mr. Instice Willes westerday week grantal an injunction to returned against the Brighton Company.

Mr. Justice Willes, yesterday week, granted an injunction to restrain the lady calling herself the "Countess of Derwentwater," her agents, or servants, from entering the former Derwentwater estates and from interfering with the cattle or property of the tenants. Any attempt to evade the injunction will render the offender liable to imprisonment.

Judgment has been delivered in Dublin in the Esmonde will case. It was sought to make absolute an order for a new trial; but the Court has decided that the verdict in the first instance must not be disturbed. It is believed that there will be an appeal.

A case, involving the custody of a Roman Catholic child, was heard by Vice Chancellor James on Tuesday. The child had been adopted by Lady Catherine Fleming, the sister of the Earl of Dundonald; and on her death, in Italy, the guardians appointed by the Italian Court placed the child under the care of the Earl, who undertook that she should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith; but this undertaking was not carried out, and the child was placed in a Protestant school. It was now sought to remove the child from the care of the Earl of Dundonald, and to appoint Mr. Hope Scott and the Marchioness of Lothian her guardians. The Court held that the Earl of Dundonald had not carried out his undertaking, and decided that the child should be placed under the care of Lady Lothian and Mr. Hope Scott.

A darier robbery was committed at Sir R. Napier's house, at

A daring robbery was committed at Sir R. Napier's house, at South Kensington, on Monday evening. Although the thieves were disturbed while rifling a dressing-room, they succeeded in getting off with jewellery worth £3000. Entrance was obtained by climbing up a portico.

A second charge of embezzlement against M. Demetrio Pappa, late manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank, now in liquidation, was preferred, on Monday, before the Lord Mayor, who, at the close of the hearing, said he should send the case for trial. A third charge of embezzling £800 will be heard on Monday next.

James Morgan, a cabdriver, holding badge 16,639, has been charged at Lambeth with misbehaviour. The case arose from the cabman attempting to appropriate a sovereign given to him as his fare in mistake for a shilling. Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

A solicitor, residing in Dalston-terrace, Hackney, has been committed for trial from the Worship-street Police Court, on a charge of having been in unlawful possession of four electroplated spoons, the property of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, the well-known contractors for supplying refreshments.

At the Liverpool Borough Sessions, yesterday week, Matthew Stowles, a garotter, was sentenced to penal servitude for ten years.

The Thorncliffe colliery rioters were on Monday committed for trial to the York Assizes.

A porter in the India Office, named Charles Nobbs, was charged at Lambeth, on Monday, with having caused the death of a wom m by throwing her into the Thames from Westminster Bridge on Saturday night. Some witnesses were examined who deposed to having seen the prisoner and the woman together on the crossing; but the prisoner declared that the deceased, who was intoxicated, herself stepped on the low parapet and jumped into the water. The case stands over, as the body has not yet been recovered, and the prisoner has meanwhile been admitted to bail on good securities.

A seigure of agree was made at Cooke on Tureday in the lawyer.

A seizure of arms was made at Cork, on Tuesday, in the house of a man named Mahony. Resistance was made, but both Mahony and his son were lodged in prison.

Amongst other items of news from Ireland, we learn that a young girl who obtained a livelihood by buying and selling eggs has been murdered in the county of Clare for the sake of the few few shillings which she was known to have in her possession.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been presented to M. Delaunay, president of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

The number of appointments to be made in the Civil Service of India this year is twenty-five—namely, seventeen to Bengal and eight to the North-West Provinces, &c.

The library of the United States Congress contains 185,227 volumes, excluding unbound pamphlets and periodicals; this is an increase of 11,262 volumes during the year.

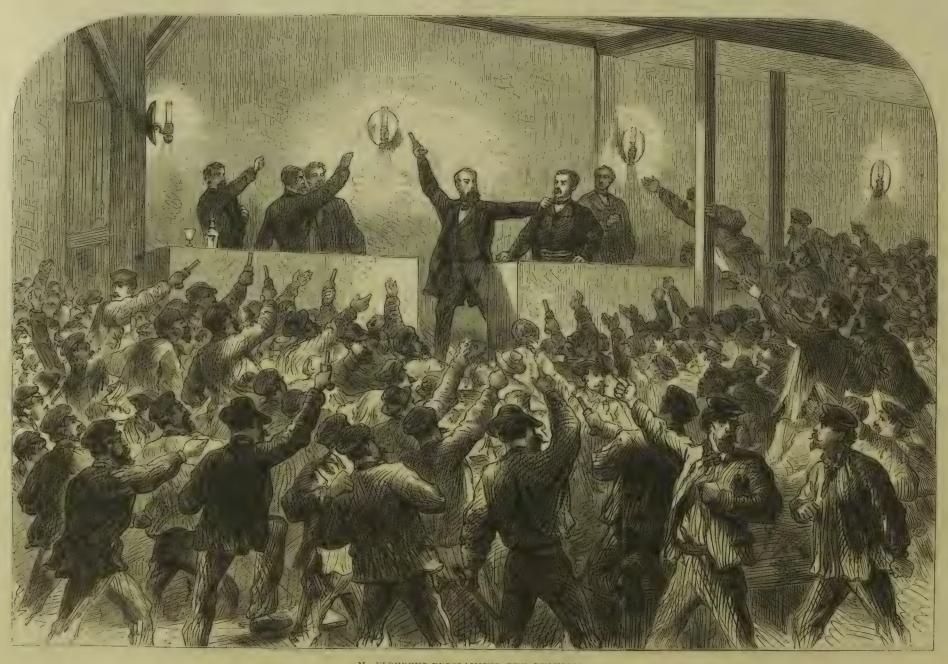
Henceforward the postage on newspapers addressed to Colombia, and forwarded by French packet, will be 2d. each on those not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, with 2d. additional for every 4 oz. in excess.

A Parliamentary return states that the total cost of the last general election, as shown by the sheriffs and returning officers' returns, was £1,382,252. This does not include the county of Argicsea and the boroughs of Brecon, Helston, and Oxford, from which no returns have been received.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.



ARREST OF M. ROCHEFORT.



M FLOURENS PROCLAIMING THE REPUBLIC. SEE PAGE 206.



THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS: THE BARRICADE AT BELLEVILLE.



SOENE FROM "LA BELLE SAUVAGE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

#### SCENE FROM "LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

SAUVAGE."

The burlesque now performing at the St. James's, under the above title, is among the most successful of its class, and perhaps to it may be ascribed the long run of Goldsmith's comedy, with which it has been associated. We are spared any necessity of describing it, the bill of the play, as circulated in the theatre, containing a long Hiawathan poem, in which the entire action is very rhythmically detailed. The portion to which our Illustration is related is told as follows, in the style of Longfellow, admirably imitated. We must premise that, according to the story, Captain John Smith had successfully wooed Pocahontas, but King Powhattan had destined her for a burly Dutchman, knowing nothing of the private arrangements of the "future Queen of Tuscarora." Before the disclosure of this fact, however, the incidents happened, one of which is depicted in our Engraving. On their arrival at the dominion of King Powhattan, our voyagers were hospitably welcomed—nay, comed-nay,

—nay,
They were royally well treated,
Until, fed with rice and pumpkins,
Buckwheat-cakes and native oysters,
Rum, Old Rye, Old Tom, and Sherry,
They began to wax audacious—
Whack, the only coin they paid iu—
And put on such airs and graces
That the King quite lost his temper.

That the King quite lost his temper.

The result is shown in the picture. A great tumult occurs, making a scena with musical accompaniments, in which the Princess and the Captain, the King and the Dutchman, respectively bear their parts, and in which the irritated monarch narrowly escapes the discharge of John Smith's pistol. Ultimately John Smith and Pocahoutas are allowed to make a match of it, and the King, in due course, pronounces his benediction:

"My blessing"

"My blessing
On you both, my darling children."
And thus this exceedingly erratic extravaganza ends with assuring the happiness of "La Belle

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The National Education Union has put forward a supplement to its programme. The principal alteration now proposed is, that in localities where school accommodation is deficient and is not supplied after attention is called to the deficiency, the Government shall provide the necessary schools partly, at the expense of the local rates. Education is also proposed to be provided free in certain cases of real poverty.

An influential meeting was held in the Townhall, Oxford, last Saturday night, in support of the principles advocated by the National Education Union. The Duke of Marlborough presided, and amongst those present on the platform were the Master of University College (Dr. Plumtre), the Master of Balliol (Dr. Scott), and the Venerable Archdeacon Clarke. There was a large attendance of University graduates (including a few heads of houses), undergraduates, county residents, and citizens.

A large meeting was held at Derby, on Monday is the Mathemath Hell to hear the chiest

dents, and citizens.

A large meeting was held at Derby, on Monday, in the Mechanics' Hall, to hear the object of the Education Union explained. John Gilbert Crompton, Esq., banker, one of the borough magistrates, occupied the chair. A resolution in support of the union was moved and seconded; after which an amendment in favour of the principles of the league was proposed and seconded, but, after a somewhat stormy discussion, was lost by a large majority. The original resolution was then carried. was then carried.

lost by a large majority. The original resolution was then carried.

At a special meeting of the Town Council of Dundee, on Thursday week, it was resolved, by a majority of seven to five—That a general board of education, to be popularly elected, should be established in Scotland; that all existing parochial schools and other schools receiving Government aid should be converted into national schools, and should be supported by grants from Government and local rates, so that the fees may be fixed so low as to be fairly within the reach of the working classes; that in burghs the municipal electors should elect the school committee annually, and that in all other school districts the school committee should be elected by the heritors and ratepayers; that the Bible should be retained in the national schools, but that a conscience clause be embodied in the bill; that a compulsory clause should form part of the bill, and that provision should be made for the education of children whose parents or guardians are unable to pay school fees. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Lord Advocate and to submit to him the above resolutions.

Crowded meetings in support of the National Education League were held on Wednesday night at Stafford and Rochester, at each of which resolutions expressive of approval of the programme of the League were adopted.

A meeting on the education question was held on Wednesday at Carnarvon. Resolutions were moved and seconded by the Vicar and other clergymen to the effect that the Bible should be a schoo book; but to this an amendment in favour o secular education was moved; and, though no practical decision was come to, the feeling of the meeting seemed be in favour of the amendment.

A conference of trades-union delegates, representing 20,000 members of Scotch societies, was held, yesterday week, at Edinburgh, and agreed to support the views of the Birmingham National Educational League.

Two education meetings were held in Scotland on Monday. At Glasgow the branch committee of the league deprecated the introduction of the education bill of last Session. A meeting at Greenock, on the other hand, urged the importance of the old measure being brought forward

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Another new volume of reports obtained by the Schools Inquiry Commission shows that the north midland division of England—the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby—having a total population of 1,304,713, the urban population being 435,885, has 45 towns in all, and 12 of them, with an aggregate population of 46,877, have no grammar school endowments. The other 33 towns, with 42 places not reckoned as towns, have such endowments.

The gross annual income of these foundations is computed at £33,701; the net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of repairs,

taxes, and insurance for the estates and school buildings, is estimated at £18,268, besides £331 for exhibitions.

There are 23 classical schools, with 1759 scholars; 18 semi-classical, with 731 scholars; 17 non-classical, with 1094 scholars; 15 elementury. The total number of scholars in these schools, excluding the elementary, is returned as 3594. Of the 23 classical schools, which have £12,519 a year net, only 11 retain their scholars long enough to rank in the first grade.

There are only two endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls. One has an inceme of only £32 a year, the other is maintained out of the corporation estates of Great Grimsby; the girls are for the most part drawn from the lower middle class; three mistresses have each of them about thirty pupils under her.

There are also in this division of the kingdom 271 endowments wholly or partly applied to the primary instruction of the poor; among them are Christ's Hospital, Lincoln, with £2823; Newton's School, at Leicester, with £893; the Bluecoat School, at Nottingham, £471; Wilford, £379. The aggregate gross annual income of these 271 foundations amounts to more than £17,000, and the net annual sum applied to education (apart from board, clothing, &c., of scholars) may be computed at £10,000.

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may, therefore, be set down at £30,000 a year.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that Sir W. P. Wallis has been promoted to the office of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, in succession to Sir Fairfax Moresby, now Admiral of the Fleet. At the same time, Sir W. Hope Johnstone is appointed Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been an absence of circumstances during the week likely to produce any permanent impression on the Stock-Exchange Markets. In most departments quietness has been the feature, and the business doing has been only moderate. At the same time, the movements in prices have been neither numerous nor important. Nevertheless, they have been noistly indicative of steadiness. Consols have been quiet, but firm, at 92\frac{1}{2}\$ to 92\frac{1}{2}\$ for Money, and 92\frac{1}{2}\$ to 92\frac{1}{2}\$ for the March account. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92\frac{1}{2}\$ to 93\frac{1}{2}\$. Exchequer Bills, March, 1s. dis. to 4s. prem.; and June, 1s. dis. to 4s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 111\frac{1}{2}\$ to 112; and India Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

and June, 1s. dis. to 4s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 111½ to 112; and India Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

In the market for Colonial Government Securities very little business has been doing; nevertheless the quotations have been fairly maintained: —Canada Six per Cents, 95 to 95; Ditto, 1903, 96 to 97; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½ to 101½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½ to 101½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½ to 101½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 107 to 109; Ditto Five per Cents, 97 to 98; Ditto Consolidated, 97½ to 95½; Victoria Six per Cents, January and July, 113 to 114; Ditto Five per Cents, 101½ to 102½.

No movement of importance has taken place in the value of English Railway Stocks, and the business doing has been far from extensive. Metropolitan has been subjected to the most severe fluctuations, but they have not been so numerous as recently. Great Northern A has been firm, and higher in value. Other Stocks have commanded but little attention. Canadian and Foreign Shares have sold heavily.

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 77½ to 77½; Great Eastern, 35½ to 38½; Great Northern, 117 to 118; Ditto, A, 118½ to 118½; Great Western, 63½ to 63½; Lancashire and Vorkshire, 128½ to 129; London and Brighton, 42½ to 43; London and South-Western, 93 to 94; London, Chatham, and Doven, 15 to 15½; Manchester, Steffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½ to 50½; Metropolitan, 78 to 78½; Ditto, Extension, 78 to 78½; Midland, 12½ to 124½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 123 to 129; Ditto, Leeds, 88 to 89; Ditto, Vork, 127 to 128; and South-Eastern, 77 to 777.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central Ludies, 105 to 106.—Fast Indian 110 to 111. Grend

124; North-East State of the County of Canada, 14; to 15; Great India, 105 to 106; East India, 110 to 111; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14; to 15; Great India Peninsular, 108 to 109; Great Southern of India, 104; to 105; Great Western of Canada, 16; to 16; Oude and Rohilkund, 104; to 165; and Seinde, 105 to 106.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 13; to 14; San Paulo, 20; to 21; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 10; to 20.

kund, 104½ to 105½; and Scinde, 105 to 106.
Foreign.—Great Luxenbourg, 13½ to 11½; San Paulo, 20½ to 21½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 19½ to 20½.

The tone of the market for Foreign Bonds has been healthy, notwithstanding that the business doing has been limited. Egyptian have been steady, and Spanish, as well as Italian, show a fractional improvement. The new Russian Loan is quoted at 3½ to 3½ prem.; and the Chilian at ½ to 1½ prem. Argentine, 1938, 83½ to 87; Brazilian, 1863, 83½ to 88½; Chilian, 1897, 97 to 98; Ezyptian, 1868, 77½ to 78; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 97½ to 98½ Mexican, 13½ to 14½; Peruvian, 1853, 73½ to 70½; Portuguese, 1869, 32½ to 33½; Russian, 1932, 85 to 86; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 91 to 92; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 67½ to 68½; Spanish, 1857, 27½ to 27½; Turkish, 1865, 67½ to 88½; Ditto Five per Cents, 44½ to 44½; and Italian, 1861, 54 to 54½.

American Securities have been steady in value, with a fair inquiry. The 5-20 183½ Bonds have been done at 88½ to 88; Ditto, 1885, 87½ to 87½; Ditto, 1897, 86¾ to 86½; 10-40, 83½ to 83½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 28½ to 29½; Eric Shares, 21½ to 21½; and Illinois Central, 110 to 119½.

Bank Shares have commanded a fair amount of attention, and there has been a tendency to higher rates:—Agra, A, 11½ to 12½; Alliance, 12½ to 11½; Imperial Ottomun, 2½ to 3½ prem.; London and Westminster, 60 to 61; and Union of London, 3% to 37.

For Telegraph Shares there has been a fair demand, and prices have ruled fibra:—American, 17½ to 13½; Imperial Ottomun, 2½ to 3½ prems, 12 on 13½; On 15½; Atlantic, 13 to 15; British Indian Extension, 160½; Imperial Ottomun, 2½ to 3½ prems, 160 prems, 17½ to 11½; Fulmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 2½ to 2½ prems, 17½ to 11½; Fulmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 2½ to 2½ prems, 2000 prems, 2000

Iondon is 1083.

There has been a strong demand for Mexican dollars at 59\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per ounce. Bar silver has been in request at 60\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per ounce.

Tenders for £387,500 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been—

to Calentta, £352,500; and to Madras, £35,00). The minimum was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11dl. will receive about 30 per cept above that price in full. The result shows a slight falling off in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

A company has been formed, with a capital of £259,000, in £10 sheres, to purchase the telegraph works of Mr. Hooper, at Mitcham, at a cost of £55,000, the consideration for patents and goodwill being to consist of one half the net profits of cach year after 7½ per cent per annum has been paid to the shareholders. The arrangement to be limited to ten years.

A prospectus has been issued of the Roumanian Gaslight Company (Limited), with a capital of £20,000 in shares of £20. The company is to be formed for the purpose of lighting the city of Bucharest, under an exclusive concession for forty years.

The prospectus has appeared of the Manilla and Hong-Kong Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), with a capital of £350,000, in £10 shares. It is proposed to lay a cable 630 miles in length from Hong-Kong to Manilla, having connections throughout the Philippine Island, by gable and land lines, to a further extent of 470 miles.

The prospectus has been issued of the Lisbon Reputring Dock Company (Limited), with a capital of £10,000, in £10 shares, to purchase a patent slip at Port Braadao, on the Tagus, opposite Lisbon.

A prospectus has appeared of the Culaba Gold-Mining Company, with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, to purchase and work some gold-mines in the Brazilian province of Minas Geraes. The consideration money is £40,000, half in eash and half in shares.

A prospectus has appeared of the Culaba Gold-Mining Company, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to purchase a mining property in the county of Cardigan.

The report of the Lancham Hotel Company, to be presented on the £5th inst., shows an available total of £4528. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, a report of the New Bank of Bombay shows a net profit, for the half year ending De

year of £53,313, or 100 per cent on the capital of the company.

The Indiarubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works propose to issue 3018 new shares, capital being required to carry out additional contracts. This issue will stand on the same footing as the others with £45 paid, and will be entitled to the full dividend from January last.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:

A decrease of circulation of ... £261,493

An increase of public deposits of ... 2,013,343

A decrease of other securities of ... 588,355

An increase of ther securities of ... 588,355

An increase of rest of ... ... 23,432

An increase of reserve of ... ... 375,775

The circulation, including post bills, is now £22,298,204;

The circulation, including post bills, is now £22,208,204; public deposits amount to £0,391,155; and private deposits to £16,542,989. The securities held represent £32,561,587; and the stock of bullion is £19,765,333. The rest stands at £3,894,522.

### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—Owing to the severity of the weather there was more firmness in the corn trade to-day, though the transactions were limited in number and extent. Factors demanded an advance of 1s. per quarter on English wheat, which was paid in the few sales effected. Foreign wheat was firmly held; and spring American was 1s. per quarter dearer. The flour trade was firm, and country marks realised rather more money. Fine malting barley advanced 1s. per quarter, while good oats showed an improvement of 6d. to 1s. Beans were 1s. per quarter higher; but peas were unaltered in value. Maize advanced 6d. over the rates lately current.

Wednesday.—The grain trade was very inanimate today. Wheat sold very slowly, and Monday's improvement was with difficulty maintained, notwith-tanding the continuance of cold weather. Flour was quiet, and unaltered. Spring corn of all descriptions was inactive, but prices remained without change.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Mait, 520 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 1460; oats, 920 qrs.; flour, 130 sacks.

English Curreng.—White wheat, 38s. to 47s.; red ditto, 33s. to 43s.; barley, 25s. to 33s.; malt, 48s. to 69s.; oats, 16s. to 23s.; beans, 32s. to 42s.; peas, 31s. to 39s. per qr.; flour, 27s. to 48s. per 290 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 64, 280 qrs. sold at 41s. 9d.; barley, 49, 115 grs., at 34s. 6d.; oats, 4546 qrs., at 19s. 10d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The demand for agricultural seeds has ruled rather more active, and the quotations have been well supported. Clovers and trefoils have been held at extreme rates. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled quict and firm.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; f

foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The market has ruled quiet, and common Congou has declined to 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been transacted in sugar, and the quotations have tended downwards, for both raw and refined goods. £tock, 71,552 tons, against 22,569 tons in 1899.

Coffee.—The transactions in coffee have been somewhat small, but prices have been well supported, for both native and plantation qualities. £tock, 20,590 tons, against 17,263 tons in 1899.

Rice has remained without movement, the demand being very inactive, in sympathy with the depressed state of the wheat trade.

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter have been large; and, notwithstanding the cold weather, holders have been anxious sellers, on rather easier terms. Foreign buffer is unaltered in value, in the absence of business. Bacon has ruled dull, at rather casier prices. Beef, steady; lard and pork neglected.

Spirils.—The rum market has continued quiet, on nominally former terms. £tock, 21,502 puns., against 25,211 puns. last year. Brandy, unaltered.

Hay and Straw.—The demand for both hay and clover has ruled inactive, and prices have been with difficulty supported:—Trime meadow hay, 75s to 59s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; Rowen, 50s. to 65s.; prime clover, 115s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 190s.; straw, 20s. to 30s. per load.

Wool.—The first series of public sales of colonial wool for the current year commenced to-day, with a numerous

attendance of home and foreign buyers. Compared with last sales, the rates for both Australian and Cape sorts were very firm, with an upward tendency. The arrivals comprise 9553 bales, Sydney; 29,769, Port Philip; 356, Van Diemen's Land; 8832, Adelaide; 1533, New Zealand; and 22,195 bales from the Cape: making a total of 72,188 bales.

\*\*Potators.\*\*—The arrivals of potatoes have been less extive, but prices have remained without improvement, owing to the glut occasioned by the recent heavy receipts.

\*\*Hops.\*\*—There is no feature to notice in the hop market. The general character of the samples now on offer is inferior, but choice qualities continue to meet a ready sale, at extreme rates.

\*\*Oils.\*\*—Linseed oil is quoted at £31 8s. to £31 10s. on the spot; English brown rape, £42 to £42 10s.; refined, £44 10s.; foreign, £46. Olive and cocoanut are steady.

\*\*Tallow.\*\*—The market has ruled quiet but firm, at 40s. 3d. to 46s. 6d. for Y.C., on the spot, and 46s. 9d. for last three months.

\*\*Coals.\*\*—Newcastle, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.; Sunderland, 19s. 3d. to 21s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 19s. per ton.

\*\*Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).\*\*—The tone of

Coals.—Newcastle, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.; Sunderland, 19s. 3d. to 21s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 19s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The tone of the market to-day, influenced by the cold weather, the limited supplies, and the steadiness in the dead-ment trade, has been healthy, and there has been a tendancy to higher rates. Irrime beasts have been in request, at full quotations, the best Scots and crosses realising 5s. 21. to 5s. 4d. per 8lb. For medium and other qualities there has been a moderate demand, at steady rates. Firmness has continued to be the feature of the trade for sheep. The demandhas not been active, but the best Downs and half-breds have sold at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lb. Calves. have changed hands quietly. Pigs have been dull.

Fer 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large exem, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled, 5s. 2d. to 5s. dd.; prime Southdown, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1201; sheep, 5830; calves, 3s. Foreign: Beasts, 49; sheep, 210.

Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef from 3s. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 5s. ed. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per 81b. by the carcass.

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fa the only kind used in her Majesty's Laundry.

Those ladies who have not yet used the dienfield starch are respectfully sedicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used.

Lendon: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, In the Parish of St Clement Dance, in the County of Middlesor by Geomes C, Leneutron, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Batureday FERRUARY 19, 1870.

ADDRESS. THE MOVERS AND SECONDERS OF





THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

The Right Hon. Charles Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Aboyne, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Meldrum, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, by which title he sits, is the tenth Marquis of that title, premier Marquis of Scotland, and head of the house of Gordon, his grandfather, the eighth Marquis, having succeeded the last Duke of Gordon in the Marquisate in 1836, the Dukedom becoming extinct. The present Marquis was born in 1847, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in 1863. Having been chosen to move the Address in the House of Peers, it is to be presumed that he is something more than a Whig, though hereditarily connected with that party. On the occasion of making what may be called his political début, the Marquis wore a Highland costume, the kilt and plaid being of course of the tartan of the clan Gordon; and the ornaments and arms, being those of a chieftain, were proportionably rich and brilliant. It may also be assumed that the Marquis is one of those noblemen with parts, on whom it would appear that Mr. Gladstone has an eye, and more than one of whom he is causing to be trained to official life and the active duties of Peers of Parliament. In the discharge of his duty in moving the Address, Lord Huntly was as successful as anyone who performs that function with the modesty and moderation which are attached to it by prescription; and, indeed, he did so with some spirit, and, on the whole, made a favourable impression.

THE EARL OF FINGALL.

The seconder of the Address in the Lords may be said to have represented the other sister kingdom, inasmuch as he was the Right

Hon. Arthur James Plunkett, Earl of Fingall, Baron Killeen, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Fingall, in that of the United Kingdom, by which title he sits in the Upper House. His Lordship, who is the tenth Earl, was born in 1819. He entered the Army in 1832, his regiment being the 8th Hussars. He became a Captain in 1846, and a Major in 1856, having served in the Crimean War, particularly in the expedition to Kertch, as well as generally in the operations before Sebastopol. His Lordship is still a young member of the House of Peers, and he may be said to have entered on his Parliamentary noviciate by seconding the Address, though there is some recollection of his having spoken in his place before. He, too, discharged the special duty allotted to him neatly, and with tact and discretion, and justified the choice which was made of him for that duty.

### THE HON. FRANCIS EGERTON.

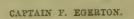
In the House of Commons the gentleman who moved the Address was the Hon. Francis Egerton, second and eldest surviving son of the first Earl of Ellesmere, well known in his day as Lord Francis Egerton. The hon. gentleman was born in 1824, and entered the Royal Navy, in which service he is now a Captain. His professional services have been such as to entitle him to the distinction of being selected to be one of the naval Aides-de-Camp to the Queer, to which he was appointed in 1856. In 1865 he married Lady Louisa Caroline, daughter of the present Duke of Devonshire, thus becoming connected with a powerful Liberal family—the traditions of his own being Conservative, though certainly Liberal-Conservative, for that is, perhaps, practically the political creed by his brother, the Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton,

THE EARL OF FINGALL.

who represented South Lancashire from 1859, and the new district of South-East Lancashire since the last election. At that election Captain Egerton, the subject of this notice, stood for the new district of East Derbyshire, the county of the Cavendishes, with whom he is allied, on Liberal principles of the advanced school, and was returned at the head of the poll. His colleague is the Hon. Henry Strutt, of cognate political creed; the Conservative candidate, Mr. Tarbutt, being heartily beaten. In a certain sense, the tradition that the Address should be moved by a gentleman connected with the territorial interest, was fulfilled by the choice of Captain Egerton; while, as regarded his personal qualifications, it may have been recollected that he spoke during the last Session, and once on a subject with which he is so well acquainted that he could speak with authority. In the conduct of the motion for the Address he exhibited good qualities; for, though his manner is quiet, he seems to be well imbued with good sense, and is at no loss for words in expressing himself; and, as he kept strictly to the topics of the Speech from the Throne, his speech was every way well fitted for the occasion. He wore the uniform of a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on duty. SIR CHARLES DILKE

In the selection of the seconder of the Address the prescriptive custom allots this duty to some one connected with the commercial interest. This was on exception; for, though Sir Charles Dilke is the proprietor of a very successful periodical, which may be considered in some sense a commercial undertaking, its being devoted to the illustration of literature through the medium of criticism in a manner takes him out of the trading category. Sir







SIR CHARLES DILKE.

Charles Dilke is the eldest son of Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, the first Baronet, who was member for Wallingford in the Parliament of 1865, but who lost his election in 1868, and died in Russia in the course of last year. Sir Charles Dilke was born in 1843. He finished his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and took the degree of LLB. in 1865, being first in the Law Tripos of that year, and was called to the Bar in 1866, but does not, so far as is known, practise in that profession. He may be said, as a traveller, to have "put a girdle round the earth," and he has communicated his ideas and recollections of the numerous countries he has visited in a work entitled "Greater Britain." At the last general election he was returned at the head of the poll for the new metropolitan borough of Chelsea, and early in his Parliamentary carcer essayed to make a mark in the House, in which he has to a certain extent succeeded. For, pursuing the judicious course of speaking mainly, if not entirely, on questions on which he has knowledge and experience, he naturally got the ear of the House, and to all appearance he bids fair to be a prominent contributor to the debates. He speaks fluently—rather rapidly—and though at first starting his voice is a little shrill, his tones mellow when he gets into his elocutionary "stride," and he is pleasant enough to listen to. As may be supposed from these suggestions as to his personal qualities and parliamentary position, Sir Charles Dilke acquitted himself successfully in seconding the Address. He was pronounced on those topics with which he is specially familiar, and glanced at all the others with sufficient point; and, above all, he took care not to fall into the error of being lengthy in his deliverances. He wore the new Court dress.

The four portraits are engraved from photographs by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street. Charles Dilke is the eldest son of Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, the

The four portraits are engraved from photographs by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

### THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY'S BALL.

Watkins, of Farliament-street.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY'S BALL.

The ball given by the Hon. Artillery Company of London, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on Wednesday week, was a splendid entertainment. The arrangements must be described. They were made by a committee, which consisted of the following gentlemen:—Lieutenant-Colonel Kobinson, Mr. C. Allen, Mr. H. Archer, Surgeon P. Y. Gowlland, Lieutenant-Heislam, Mr. C. Allen, Mr. H. Archer, Surgeon P. Y. Gowlland, Lieutenant-Heislam, Mr. C. Harding, Captain Meese, Colonel Morrison (Adjutant), Mr. A. Neste, Mr. D. W. Pentecost, Lieutenant A. K. Potter, Captain Ritherdon, Mr. A. A. Kobinson, Mr. G. Salter, Mr. J. H. Stevens, Ensign Tomlinson, Ensign Watson, Captain Web, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. C. Winstanley. The honorary Secretary was Cornet J. H. Rowley.

The Armoury House of the Hon. Artillery Company's barracas, in the City-road, Finsbury, was fitted up and decorated for this festive occasion, under the immediate direction of Cornet Kowley, Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. C.

plied by Messrs. Froad, Bayswater.

Dancing commenced punctually at half-past eight, though but a few couples were then ready for the first quadrille. The arrivals for the next hour were continuous, and the reception committee were fully occupied. The Royal party were timed to arrive at ten o'clock, and at that hour the Prince's footman—following out the ancient formality—rang the door-bell. This was the signal for Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Company, and officers to make their way to the entrance-hall, where they formed a guard of honour. There were present Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson; Colonel Morrison, Adjutant of the regiment; Captains Field, Ritherdon, Mease, Garrard, Webb, and Hayward; Lieutenants Waterlow, Helsham, Salter, and Jacobs; Ensigns Tomlinson, Hunt, and Watson; Cornet J. H. Rowley; Dr. Gowlland, and Dr. Barringer.

regiment; Captains Field, Ritherdon, Mease, Garrard, Webb, and Hayward; Lieutenants Waterlow, Helsham, Salter, and Jacobs; Ensigns Tomlinson, Hunt, and Watson; Cornet J. H. Rowley; Dr. Gowlland, and Dr. Barringer.

The entrance of the Prince and Princess was the signal for the regimental band to strike up "God Save the Queen." Their Royal Highnesses were attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, the Marquis of Hamilton, and Colonel Keppel. At the entrance to her boudoir the Princess of Wales was received by seven ladies, wives of officers of the company. Their names were Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Ritherdon, Mrs. Mease, Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Rowley, and Mrs. Gowlland. After a brief interval, Colonel Lindsay, giving his arm to her Royal Highness, led the way to the dais in the ball-room, and was followed by the Prince of Walesand the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay. The passage to the dais was lined on both sides by members of the Honourable Artillery Company, and was kept clear till the Royal party had all passed along. During this time the orchestra played "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The next dance in the programme was a quadrille, and a set with double sides was at once formed in front of the dais. The Princess danced with Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, and the Prince with the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay. Prince Teck, Princess Claudine, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, and Lord Bury and Lady Bury, also danced in this quadrille. The Prince of Wales were the uniform of Colonel and Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company and the blue ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter. The Princess were a light blue tulle dress, looped up with flowers, and covered with Brussels lace, with a tiara and necklace of blue velvet and diamonds. Prince Teck was in the uniform of Colonel of the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers.

The ball-room was now very much thronged, and the scene was delightfully gay. Besides those already mentioned, the following ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation of the stewards, and most of them were present:—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord and Lady Abinger and Miss Ashley; Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B.; Lord Carrington; General Sir W. Knollys, K.C.B., Lady Knollys, and the Misses Knollys; Sir Frederick Arrow (Deputy Master of the Trinity House) and Lady Arrow, Lord John Taylour, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Alderman and Sheriff Sir J. Causton and Lady Causton, Alderman Sir James Duke and Lady Rose; Colonel Fraser, C.B. (Chief Commissioner of City Police), and Miss Fraser; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson and Mrs. Wilkinson, Captain Shaw, and Mr. F. Knollys. Most of the gentlemen were in uniform or official costume, and there were present many officers of metropolitan volunteer corps. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till midnight, without inconvenient crowding. The stewards at first kept a clear space for the Royal party in front of the dais; but at the request of the Princess the whole area was given up to the dancers.

The Company adjourne

the request of the Princess the whole area was given up to the dancers.

The company adjourned to the supper-room at twelve o'clock. The Prince presided at supper, and had on his left the Princess of Wales and on his right the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, with Lord and Lady Colville, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord and Lady Bury, Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, the Lord and Lady Mayoress, and other principal guests on each side filling up the entire length of the Royal table. When supper was finished, a bugle was sounded, and the Prince gave the toast of the Queen's health. It was drunk with enthusiasm; and the band of the light cavalry, which was stationed in the room, and had played at intervals during the banquet, under the direction of their leader, M. Riviere, played a verse of the National Anthem. The health of the Prince and Princess of Wales was then proposed by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. He remarked that his Royal Highness, as Colonel and Captain-General of that regiment, had succeeded his father, the late Prince Consort, who had been preceded, since the time of Prince Rupert, by many other members of the Royal family, including Prince George of Denmark. The toast was drank with cordial cheering, and with the peculiar form of applause called "the Artillery Company's fire." The Prince returned thanks, and praised all the arrangements of the ball, the decorations, and the supper. He then led the company back to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up till four o'clock.

#### THE MINISTERIAL PARLIAMENTARY DINNERS.

THE MINISTERIAL PARLIAMENTARY DINNERS. The business of the Parliamentary Session, according to wholesome constitutional rule and precedent, should be preceded, in or about the first week of February, by one or more Ministerial dinnerparties in town, as its conclusion, in the first or second week of August, should likewise be attended with a dinner-party of the Ministers in the whitebait hotel at Greenwich. Both the First Lord of the Treasury and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as leaders respectively of the majority of members in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, entertained their political friends, on Monday week, at their private houses—Mr. Gladstone at No. 3, Carlton House-terrace, Earl Granville at hismansion in Brutonstreet. Many of the guests were in Court dress; and their arrival at Mr. Gladstone's door, after seven c'clock in the evening, attracted the gaze of a crowd of loungers. Among the gentlemen invited were the Right Hon. Evelyn Denison, Speaker of the House; the Marquis of Hartington, Viscount Castlerosse, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Lord John Hay, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Right Hon. C. S. Fortescue, the Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, the Right Hon. W. Monsell, the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, the Attorney-General, the Lord Advocate, the Judge Advocate-General, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, Captain the Hon. A. W. Greville Nugent, the Hon. G. G. Glyn, the Hon. J. C. W. Vivian, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. W. A. Peel, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Shaw Lefevee, Mr. W. E. Baxter, Mr. W. P. Adam, Mr. Otway, Mr. Grant-Duff, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, Mr. West, and Mr. W. B. Gurdon.

## THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

The letter of our Paris correspondent, which appeared in last week's Paper, gave an account of the riots and pretended attempts to get up an insurrection, which ensued upon the arrest of M. Henri Rochefort, on the evening of Monday week. Several Illustrations are now engraved, from sketches taken by persons who witnessed the affair. It was at half-past eight o'clock that M. Rochefort was arrested, just as he was about to attend the public meeting which was to be held in the Rue de Flandres, in the first electoral circumscription, in the so-called Salle de la Marseillaise. He made no resistance, and was taken to the prison of La Pélagie. M. Gustave Flourens was the chairman of the meeting. He announced the arrest of his friend, and, brandishing a revolver and a sword—drawn from a sword-stick—he exhorted the people to disarm the sergents-de-ville and do their duty. At the same time he proclaimed the Republic en permanence, and placed under arrest the commissaire de police appointed to watch the meeting. He compelled this official to accompany him in his progress through the Rue de Flandres and the Rue de la Villette. All the way the rioters threatened to murder the commissaire de police. Not till the procession had reached the end of the Faubourg du Temple did M. Flourens let the commissaire go. He then ordered the mob that accompanied him to upset two omnibuses in order to make a barricade. At the end of the Rue de Paris-Belleville a barricade was made with an omnibus end regarded to took official to decide the pair. With his sergents-de-ville rushed at the barricade and took accompanied him to upset two omnibuses in order to make a barricade. At the end of the Rue de Paris-Belleville a barricade was made with an omnibus and three hackney-carriages. An officier de paix, with his sergents-de-ville, rushed at the barricade and took it by storm. He received a serious wound in the left breast from a bayonet fixed on the end of a stick. At the same time a sergent-de-ville was fired at point-blank. The revolver was aimed at his breast; but the ball stuck in the coat, and the man was not wounded. The sergents-de-ville turned to receive another troop of insurgents coming from the faubourg. Then it was that the Garde Municipale appeared, and swept the Rue de Belleville. The rioters who had constructed the barricade were armed with revolvers, sticks, and iron bars. They fled in every direction.

The rioters who went up the faubourg assembled in the Rue de l'Orillon, and there made a barricade with the materials brought together for the construction of a church. They held their ground till half-past one o'clock. They were three times summoned to retire, and the barricade was taken by the Garde Municipale. A pistol was fired, and at the second summons a man broke the gun of a quartermaster with a single blow of an iron bar. Another barricade, constructed of night carts, at the corner of the Rue St. Maur, was taken at the same time, no resistance being made.

A band of five hundred insurgents burst into the Place du Château d'Eu, about ten o'clock, crying out "A bas les assassins!"

"A bas l'Empire!" The brawlers were dispersed by the sergents-de-ville. Some two 4housand rioters who shouted "Vive la Republique!" "Vive Rochefort!" and threatened to march to the Marseillaise office, were also dispersed by the police; and a man who carried a red flag at the head of the troop was arrested. About midnight the shop of M. Lefaucheux was sacked. Two hundred revolvers and twelve hundred cartridges were seized. The insur-

gents were dislodged by the Garde de Paris. One hundred and thirty-six persons in all were arrested, many of whom carried revolvers and cartridges. The revolt seems to have been hatched in the office of the Marseillaise, the centre of action of the entire movement.

The riots which took place a day or two afterwards were attended with some loss of life, and have excited in the minds of most of the Paris citizens a strong feeling of indignation against the party of violence and disorder.

#### CANDLEMAS IN ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

The Special Artist of this Journal attending the proceedings of the

CANDLEMAS IN ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

The Special Artist of this Journal attending the proceedings of the Pope and the great Ecclesiastical Council at Rome sends an Illustration of the scene in St. Peter's Cathedral on Wednesday, Feb. 2, the festival of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, which is vulgarly called in England Candlemas. One of the correspondents writing for a London paper thus describes the scene:—

"Candlemas is a name in England, but a day at Rome. I started for St. Peter's about ten o'clock. Never yet have I seen such a continuous and steady flow of carriages and people—including both townspeople and the very roughest of the country people. It is true, the frost was gone and the sun was shining; but a large part of the men had walked in from the Campagna—men of the sort that ladies know not whether to admire or fear—spare, tawny, flerce, and not very pleasant-looking. As I neared St. Peter's it was ovident the church would never hold them, and when I got there the people were pouring out as fast as they poured in. Ladies in black, ladies carrying movable seats, men, and strings of Zouaves off duty, were forcing their way into the openair. Inside, the state of things was evident. Two imposing lines of Zouaves and of the Papal Infantry kept a broad avenue the entire length of the nave, leaving only half the width free. But there remained very little for such as myself. All the northern part of the church is engrossed by the Council; the Fathers themselves on this occasion occupying the whole west—that is, the part corresponding to our choirs. There remained the south transept and chapels; but these were all filled by good, honest worshippers at their devotions. The Pope was on his throne, and the service was going on. Before long, tall candles were being lighted; the Pope was raised aloft in his chair, candle in hand, and, preceded by the Fathers, everyone with his candle, and had not his right hand at liberty, he seemed to be enjoying a little of that rest which he certainly requires. Returned to

#### THE SOURCES OF THE MISSOURI.

The greatest river of North America—for the Missouri is really

THE SOURCES OF THE MISSOURI.

The greatest river of North America—for the Missouri is really superior to the Mississippi, whose name it assumes below St. Louis—has its origin in three streams which rise in the Dacotah territory and flow northward, forming a junction in Montana, near the settlement called Gallatin city, in west longitude 111 deg. and north latitude 45 deg. 40 min., or thereabouts. A view of this place is engraved from a sketch by Mr. P. Tofft, who has travelled extensively during several years in the Pacific and western territories of the Union. The three tributaries of the head of the Missouri are named the Gallatin, the Jefferson, and the Madison, after three American statesmen. Mr. Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury in 1804, when Lewis and Clark, the first explorers of this region, were sent out there by the United States Government.

It is just below the island seen in our View that the mighty Missouri begins its course, first tending northward, and soon cutting its way in a deep gorge through one of the spurs of the Rocky Mountains. Beyond the "Gate of the Mountains," as this gorge is called, it forms great cataracts before descending to Fort Benton, the chief depôt of the American Fur Company. Here it makes a wide bend to the east, and again finally deflects to the southward until at St. Louis it joins company with the Mississippi, whose name it then assumes to its outlet in the Mexican Gulf. The river is navigable to the end of the month of September for light-draught steamers as far as Fort Benton. Quite a fleet of steamers, laden with goods and passengers, principally for the territory of Montana, leave St. Louis in spring, working their way slowly up against a powerful current, and taking from five to seven weeks in their voyage to Fort Benton. The boats are made fast to the shore every night, and the passengers are expected to take their turns in standing guard to prevent the possibility of an Indian attack. The return journey is often made in fourteen days—that is, during high wa

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain Richard Weiss, of the Prussian vessel Architect, in acknowledgment of his humanity in rescuing the master and crew, twelve in all, of the barque Kate Cleather, of Liverpool, who were compelled to abandon their waterlogged vessel at sea on Oct. 30 last.

The Newspaper Press Directory for 1870 contains a comparison of the present position of the newspaper press with what it was in 1846. In that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland. In 1870 there are 1390 papers, of which 99 are issued daily. The magazines in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 626, of which 251 are of a decidedly religious character.

A Parliamentary return, compiled by the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, shows that on Oct. 11 last there were 10,396 adjudications of bankruptcy pending, of which 3878 were in the London Court, 2075 were in the provincial district courts, and 4443 were in the county courts. Of these 10,396 adjudications there were—on petition of a creditor, 903; on petition of a debtor, 7530; by registrars at the prisons, 1158; on petitions in forma pauperis, 806; and on judgment debtor summons, 9. In 7346 cases there was no dividend, while of the 1695 cases in which one was declared, in 953 the dividend was under 2s. 6d. The sum of £644,403 18s. 6d. was the gross produce realised from the estates. was the gross produce realised from the estates

The basis of Mr. Lowe's proposals with regard to the National Debt is contained in a Parliamentary paper recently issued. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has in view to extinguish some of the small stocks, either by purchase or conversion, the formation of a new stock, terminable at the end of a century, to aid in the reduction of the National Debt, and an arrangement by which the dividends may be paid quarterly. Mr. Lowe submitted these proposals to the governors of the Bank of England and other practical bankers, whose views upon his proposals are published. They agree in thinking the payment of the dividends quarterly and the consolidation of the New and Reduced Three per Cents with Consols desirable, and Mr. Lowe has embodied these objects in a bill.

#### MUSIC.

MUSIC.

The promised reappearance of Madame Schumann at the last Monday Popular Concert was unfulfilled, in consequence of her arrival from abroad having been delayed by the boisterous weather. The programme was not altered on this account, Miss Agnes Zimmermann having performed the pieces set down for Madame Schumann—Beethoven's sonata in A, op. 101, for piano sole; and Robert Schumann's quintet for pianoforte and stringed instruments—in both cases with admirable executive skill and excellent style and feeling. Her success in each instance, as evidenced by the applause bestowed by an audience that had come prepared to hear Madame Schumann, afforded indisputable proof of exceptional merit. Mendelssohn's early quartet in E flat (the first published, but the second in order of production), and Haydn's in F, op. 77, No. 2, were finely played by Herren Joachim and Straus, Mr. L. Ries, and Signor Piatti, who were associated with Miss Zimmermann in the quintet. The programme also included the air "Deh per questo," from Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito," and two lieder from Schubert's "Die Schöne Müllerin," which were sung with much purity of voice and style by Mølle. Clara Doria, and skilfully accompanied by Mr. Benedict. Madame Schumann is to play at next Monday's concert and at the afternoon performance of Saturday.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a fine performance last wek

formance of Saturday.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a fine performance last week of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," two works which have been given on previous occasions in like association—the noble dignity and bold character of the one work, with its incidental use of the simple form of the Lutheran chorale, contrasting most forcibly with the ornate luxuriance and rich modern form of melody of the Italian piece of Catholic service music. The northern and southern styles of musical art, and high genius in both, could scarcely be more happily illustrated than by these two works. Sir M. Costa conducted; and the principal singers were Madame L. Sherrington, Miss Vinta, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli.

The sixth of the Saturday Evening Concerts, and the second of

The sixth of the Saturday Evening Concerts, and the second of the new series, took place at Exeter Hall last week, when Beethoven's symphony in C minor, Meyerbeer's "Prophète" March, and the overtures to "Oberon and Guillaume Tell," were March, and the overtures to "Oberon and Guillaume Tell," were played by an enlarged orchestra, conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie, whose excellent "Festival" choir gave the choruses in Mr. G. A. Macfarren's cantata "May Day," with excellent effect. If Mr. Macfarren's inventive and imaginative faculty were equal to his practical skill and earnest endeavour, he might have attained to a distinct and individual English style, instead of a somewhat spasmodic and composite attempt thereat. In his nearest approaches thereto he reflects but the rudest aspect of the national character. The cantata was much applauded, and the incidental part-song in it was encored. Mdlle. Carola sang the solo music of the May Queen; and she and Signor Foli gave various pieces in the remaining portion of the programme.

A rival series of Saturday Evening Concerts has been commenced.

A rival series of Saturday Evening Concerts has been commenced, at St. James's Hall, by Mr. John Boosey, who has announced weekly ballad concerts similar to those of which he has given four for several seasons past. Last Saturday's performances presented no novel feature calling for specification. Many popular ballads, new and old, were well sung by some of our principal vocalists; all were much applauded, and some encored. Some clever pianoforteplaying was contributed by Miss Kate Roberts, and a brilliant violin solo admirably executed by Mr. Carrodus.

playing was contributed by Miss Kate Roberts, and a brilliant violin solo admirably executed by Mr. Carrodus.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward, for the first time here, Spohr's "Historical Symphony," the sixth in the series of eight by that master. Although containing much beautiful music and instrumented with consummate skill and knowledge of orchestral effect, this symphony is scarcely so happy as some of those earlier works in which the composer was unfettered by a specific design and character, which his genius was scarcely qualified to fulfil. It would be a somewhat harsh form 'of expression to pronounce Spohr a mannerist; but it may justly be said that his individuality was so strong that it was scarcely possible for him to escape from it in the dramatic or the imitative styles. The best of his avowedly characteristic symphonies is unquestionably the fourth ("Die Weihe der Töne"); but even here, with much of exquisite beauty and masterly power, there are attempts to illustrate abstract metaphysical passages in Carl Pfeiffer's poem that only a Beethoven could cope with. In the Historical Symphony the effort to reproduce representative phases of musical art, divided into periods, "Bach and Handel," "Haydn and Mozart," "Beethoven," and the more modern school, ingenious as is the scheme and beautiful as is the result, is to a large extent an anachronism, since the style of Spohr, with its over-luxuriance of harmony and restless changes of chromatic modulation, is always apparent, even in the imitation of the severe diatonic style of Bach and Handel.

Miss Madeline Schiller, a pianiste of considerable powers of

Miss Madeline Schiller, a pianiste of considerable powers of brilliant execution, gave her farewell concert last week, being about to visit Australia, where she will doubtless become a star among pianoforte-players.

### THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

It will be recollected that, during last season, when the management of Drury Lane undertook the serious task of supporting the legitimate drama with all the available talent of the stage, and produced in succession Mr. Phelps, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. T. C. King, the last-named gentleman made a special mark, and secured a number of admirers. In resuming the task, so long since suspended in favour, as we are told, of more popular and profitable entertainments, Mr. Chatterton has not forgotten the favourite actor, but given him an advantageous reappearance, which came off on Monday. The character selected for the occasion was William Tell, in Mr. Sheridan Knowlee's tragedy of that name. This drama possesses decidedly popular elements, and has been prudently selected, as the means of safe transition to more severe efforts. Inferior as it is in every respect to Schiller's celebrated drama on the same subject, it is constructed on principles which bring the domestic interest into the foreground, and exhibit Tell as the father quite as much as the patriot. Originally written to suit Mr. Macready's style of acting, it abounds in salient points that appeal to the special sympathies of the pit. Mr. King, though comparatively new to the London boards at the West-End, is an old actor, and owns allegiance in a considerable degree to the formal style of former days, when elecution was accepted as the basis of true histrionic art. Duly qualified, therefore, for the performance, Mr. King comes before us in the part with authority, and commands critical attention as well as popular respect. Mr. King's delivery of the text was careful and impressive, and his bursts of passion secured well-merited applause. But we could not help feeling that the whole was rendered too much in the same tone, and that the performance would have gained by the introduction, in the more quiet portions, of a little level speaking. Mr. Macready was accustomed to throw considerable light and shade into the character; and the variety thereby ob King was recalled between approbation of the audience.

MAYMARKET.

Mr. Sothern reappeared at the Haymarket, on Monday, in the character of Lord Dundreary. His reception proved that he was still acceptable to the fashionable audiences at this theatre as the eccentric nobleman who wins as much respect by his aniability as he provokes laughter by his oddity. Mr. Buckstone also assumed his original character of Asa Trenchard, and acted it with his usual power, in all its breadth and efficiency. A new comedy by Mr. H.

T. Craven is promised, which is to be rustic in character—a kind of drama in which the author excels.

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OLOBE.

While his new drama is in course of preparation at the Haymarkot, Mr. H. T. Craven has ventured on an earlier production at the Globe. It is entitled "Philomel." If this piece should not evince all the qualities which usually commend Mr. Craven's compositions to general audiences, the defect may arise from its having been partly derived from French sources. It is grounded upon a motive to action which receives small favour from an English pit. We have no sympathy with poisoners, or with the morbid state of mind which conduces to the crime. The person of the present drama who is addicted to this practice is a chemist resident at Jersey, who is employed by the presumptive heir at law to a considerable estate to bring about the death of Philomel de St. Aubin (Miss Lydia Foote), its present possessor. The name of this man is Adderly (Mr. Parselle), who, though engaged in this villanous enterprise, is not without natural affection, and has a supposed and only son, whom he dearly loves, Ernest (Mr. Neville). For this youth Adderly has projected a career superior to his own, and on which the young man has successfully entered. Ernest, anon, returns to Jersey in the hope of being able to pursue the project of his ambitious love—that of obtaining the hand of Philomel, on whose health his father has already commenced fatal operations. Ernest soon perceives that the lady is under improper treatment, and shatters the phial which contains the poison. Adderly, ignorant of his son's passion, renewshis nefarious attempts on the life of his proposed victim. But Ernest has now become aware of his father's guilty intentions, and effectually prevents the fatal draught from reaching the lips of his mistress, who had meanwhile promised him her hand. Passionate scenes now take place between the father and the son, as well as between Ernest and Philomel. The case, in relation to Adderly, has indeed become exceedingly complica

PRINCESS'S

Very injudiciously, as we think, Mr. Boucicault's objectionable play of "Formosa" has been transferred to the boards of the Princess's. Many of the Drury Lane performers accompany the play to its new arena; but we should not prognosticate for it a long

ST. JAMES'S

On Thursday week the manageress of the St. James's gave a dinner to a company of actors and critics, in celebration of the hundredth night's performance of "She Stoops to Conquer." A similar celebration took place on the stage. In consequence of this unexampled success, Goldsmith's comedy will continue to retain possession of the boards for some time, and the production of "The School for Scandal" is necessarily deferred.

ALFRED.

ALFRED.

On Saturday a'new piece was produced at the Alfred. It is by a lady, and is stated to be her first venture. Miss Emma Schiff has certainly shown in it an aptitude for dramatic writing. The new drama is entitled "The Countess; or, a Sister's Love." The action commences with a prologue, in which Mrs. Armstrong (Miss Heather) is represented as the victim of her husband's jealousy, to escape from which she rushes out into the streets in a thunderstorm and never returns. The first act commences sixteen years afterwards. It has principally to do with the daughter of Mrs. Armstrong, who has taken the name of Mrs. Strongly. Her daughter is now known as "The Countess," a little girl so nicknamed, and living in a garret, under the care of Bill Rowley, a dog-stealer. He has a daughter Nancy, who is especially fond of the so-called Countess, whose Christian name is Lily, and who is personated by Miss Agnes Burdett. Bill Rowley beats both girls, and ultimately transfers Lily to a rope-dancer to be trained as a circus performer. We have then the scene of a fair at Portsmouth. Lily rushes from a booth and implores a Captain Leslie to save her from the crueity of her master. The latter interferes, and the Captain knocks him down. In the second act we find that Captain Leslie is engaged to a Miss Rose Pelham, but has become attached to Lily. Bill Rowley, however, reappears and claims her as his child. In the last act we find the Countess in his possession. Nancy has married and become acquainted with Mrs. Strongly, now employed as dresser at the opera. To her she tells the tale of Lily, the poor foundling; and Mrs. Strongly in due course recognises her as her long-lost daughter. The part of Nancy is supported by Miss Annie Merton, who shows considerable talent in her acting. New scenery has been painted for the piece by Mr. W. H. Drury. The authoress, having been called before the curtain, was led on by Mr. F. G. Maynard, who had sustained the part of Captain Leslie with much talent and judgment.

Mr. Bellew's reading

MR. BELLEW'S "HAMLET."

Captain Leslie with much talent and judgment.

MR. Bellew's "Hamlet" was, on Friday week, numerously attended at St. George's Hall, and gave occasion for frequent and vehement applause. Mr. Bellew has somewhat modified his arrangements since the first night, and innovations which were objected to have been removed. But the excellent and novel scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Callcott, and O'Connor has been retained, together with the musical accompaniments arranged by Mr. Fagan. The peculiar value of the entertainment, from the point of view we take of it, lies in its reproducing the manner of acting plays on the Roman stage. Mr. Bellew imitates, rather than copies, the model, and dispenses with the mime in cases where Hamlet soliloquises, or bears the prominent part in a specific scene, and trusts in these not only to his own elocution, but his own histrionic powers. These are undoubtedly great, and such portions of the performance were beyond all comparison the most effective. They came to us with a strong suggestion—almost an irresistible conviction—that Mr. Bellew would do well, if at all consistent with his future views, to undertake the character as an actor on one of the London stages. We are certain it could not fail to be immensely attractive. Such an act on his part would be that of a benefactor to the drama, and wou'd not only raise his reputation, but have a decided tendency to elevate also the taste of the public. Should Mr. Bellew decide on such a course, he should undertake the getting up of the entire tragedy, and dictate the whole of the miss-en-scene. With great judgment, Mr. Bellew introduced the fourth scene in the third act, where the guilty King is driven to prayer, and while thus engaged at his devotions is seen by Hamlet, who foregoes, however, the opportunity of vengennee, lest it should lead to his salvation. This scene, in any complete performance of the play, together with those in which Fortinbras is concerned, should be restored; indeed, the wisest plan would be to act the whole in its i illustrate the action throughout, and conclude it with an effective tableau. We commend Mr. Bellew's reading on the ground of its

instructive character. It lets us into the secret of the accient classic style, and occasions reflections which must result in a very appreciable benefit to the student who may study the subject with the attention that it deserves.

The Prince of Wales has consented to take the chair at the annual dinner of the General Theatrical Fund. A morning performance in aid of the fund, will take place on March 17, at the Queen's Theatre.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Lieutenant-General H. K. Bloomfield, aged seventy-three, died suddenly, yesterday week, in Jermyn-street.

Colonel Marriott, military secretary to the Government of Bombay, has returned to England on sick certificate.

Colonel Milward, R.A., has been nominated to succeed Colonel Boxer in Woolwich Arsenal. The office of Deputy Director-General of Ordnance, vacated by Colonel Milward, will be abolished.

No officer will be appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir C. A. Windham, K.C.B., in the command in Canada, owing to the withdrawal of the majority of British forces from the colony.

An Admiralty order was received at Chatham Dockyard yester-day week, directing the Storekeeper's Department to be abolished, and the whole of the clerks to leave. A further reduction in the number of clerks employed in the dockyard is to be made.

Sir William Mansfield, on being relieved of the 30mmand-in-chief in India by Lord Napier of Magdala, will not return to this country, says the Army and Navy Gazette, but will be attached to the council in India as military member.

The pensions of £100 a year which became vacant by recent casualties and promotions have been conferred on Major-General White, C.B., commanding the cavalry at Aldershott; Colonel P. A. Butler, late of the 28th Foot; and Colonel Hawkes, late of the 80th.

The Admiralty has consented to place at the disposal of the board of management of the Forest-Gate District Schools the Goliah, one of the vessels now laid up at Sheerness, as a training-ship for pauper boys. The Admiralty will fit up the vessel for 500 boys on the managers agreeing to pay £5497.

On Thursday week the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, recently arrived at Aldershott from Portsmouth, was inspected by Major-General D. Lysons, C.B., commanding the First Infantry Brigade at the camp. The regiment was under the command of Colonel Cooper, C.B.

Experimental trials of Hale rockets from store were made on Thursday week at Shoeburyness in consequence of reports of deterioration from keeping. The practice showed some slight and seemingly inherent defects in the early examples, but the ranges and directions were excellent.

Trial was made on Tuesday at Shoeburyness of an 8-inch Palliser converted 64-pounder gun and some large-capacity Palliser shells for the same of new pattern. These shells are partially cast in chill and partly in sand, and contain the large bursting charge of 6 lb. of powder, or more than the burster of the present service shells for the 9-inch Woolwich rifled guns. The results were satisfactory.

The Horse Guards have issued an order asking for volunters for the Army Service Corps, on the terms of the Royal warrant of last November. Non-commissioned officers will be transferred to the Army Service Corps in the rank they hold at the period of volunteering, and will be classified in each rank according to the date of appointment to that rank.

An order has been issued at the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, directing all recruiting for that regiment to cease, and all promotion among the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery to be discontinued for the present. This regulation is in view of the contemplated reductions in the Army, which before long will become known.

The result of the elementary examination of the soldiers and their children at Aldershott by the local board of education, in connection with the Society of Arts, is, that of the nine soldiers and fifty-two children from the different regiments who were examined thirty-seven obtained certificates. Twenty-four prizes were awarded. In the final examination six soldiers were examined, all of whom succeeding obtaining certificates. of whom succeeded in obtaining certificates.

### THE VOLUNTEERS

The winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held, at Willis's Rooms, on March 4. Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President of the National Rifle Association, will take the chair.

The annual ball of the St. Clement Danes Company of the Queen's (Westminster) was held, last week, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay distributed the prizes to the members of the Honourable Artillery Company, at the Armoury House, Finsbury, on Thursday.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster), commanded by Lord Campbell, took place, in Westminster Hall, last Saturday. In the absence, through illness, of Lord Campbell, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Routledge, wife of Captain Routledge.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the 20th Middlesex who had been successful during the competitions of the past year took place, last week, at the general meeting-room of the Euston station. The presentation was presided over by the Duke of Sutherland. The principal prizes were the annual challenge cup, value 50 gs., given by the late Charles E. Stewart, Esq., which was this year won by Lance-Corporal Clutten; and a silver tea set, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Biggo to Sergeant-Instructor Charles Crowther, a Crimean hero, in acknowledgment of his services.

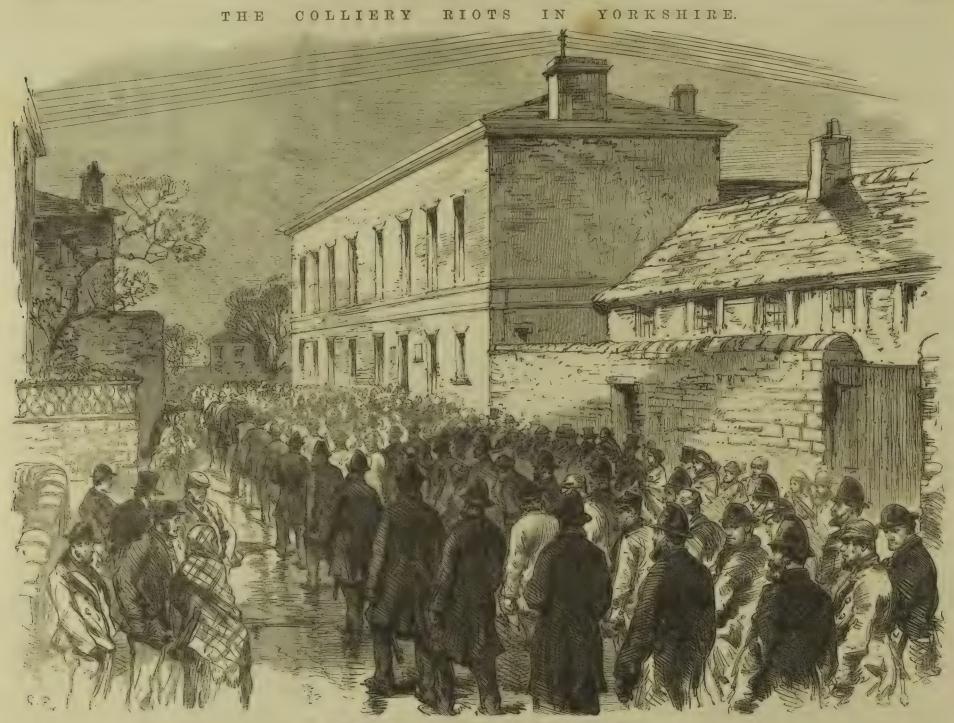
The annual prizes of the 7th Tower Hamlets were distributed, last Saturday, at the Mile-End Vestry-Hall. The Rev. J. Bardesley, M.A., Rector of Stepney, who has recently accepted the chaplaincy of the corps, presided; the prizes being distributed by Mr. Charles Buxton, the Colonel of the 1st Administrative Battalion, of which the 7th forms part. A handsomely-framed portrait and an album containing portraits of all the officers were presented to Captain Donald Murro, the Captain-Commandant of the corps; and a silver saufflox to Ensign Brooks by the extra efficients.

A deputation of volunteer engineer officers waited on the Secretary of State for War, on Saturday last, to urge the necessity of an increased grant being made to volunteer engineers over and above whatever might be given to the other volunteers, on account of the great expense they were put to for military engineering. Mr. Secretary Cardwell admitted the principle of the Government paying for all legitimate and necessary expenses, and wished that some officers of the force should meet General Lindsay to discuss the question of necessaries. The officers of the service afterwards dined together at the Tavistock Hotel, and it was decided to establish an association to watch over the interests of the force. lish an association to watch over the interests of the force

The annual meeting and ball of the members of No. 12 company of the 2nd Manchester regiment was held, yesterday week, in the Co-operative Hall, Downing-street, when the company's prizes were distributed by Mrs. H. Statham, wife of Captain Statham.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held at York on Thursday week—Lieutenant Idells, of Knaresborough, presiding. The Duke of Norfolk was appointed president for the ensuing year. The next prize meeting was fixed to be held on Strensall-common, on June 22, 23, and 24, with power to the council to alter the time if thought desirable.

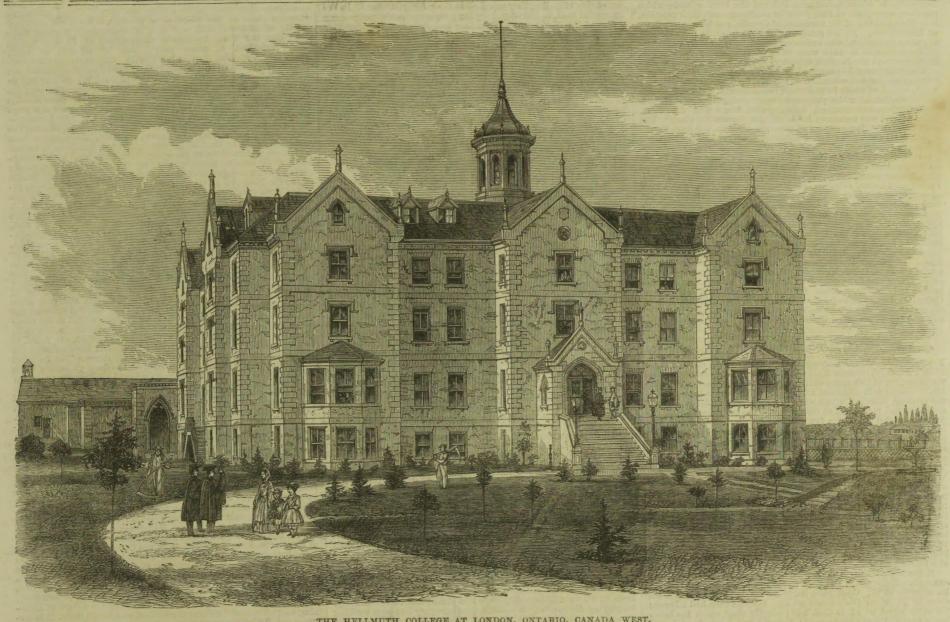
The Leeds Mercury publishes some statistics relating to the volunteer forces of Yorkshire. These figures give a total of 14,764 enrolled, of which number 10,298 have earned 30s. each, 2469 20s. each, and 1997 are returned as non-efficients. The total claim against Government for capitation grant amounts to £17,916.



ESCORTING PRISONERS TO THE COURTHOUSE AT BARNSLEY.

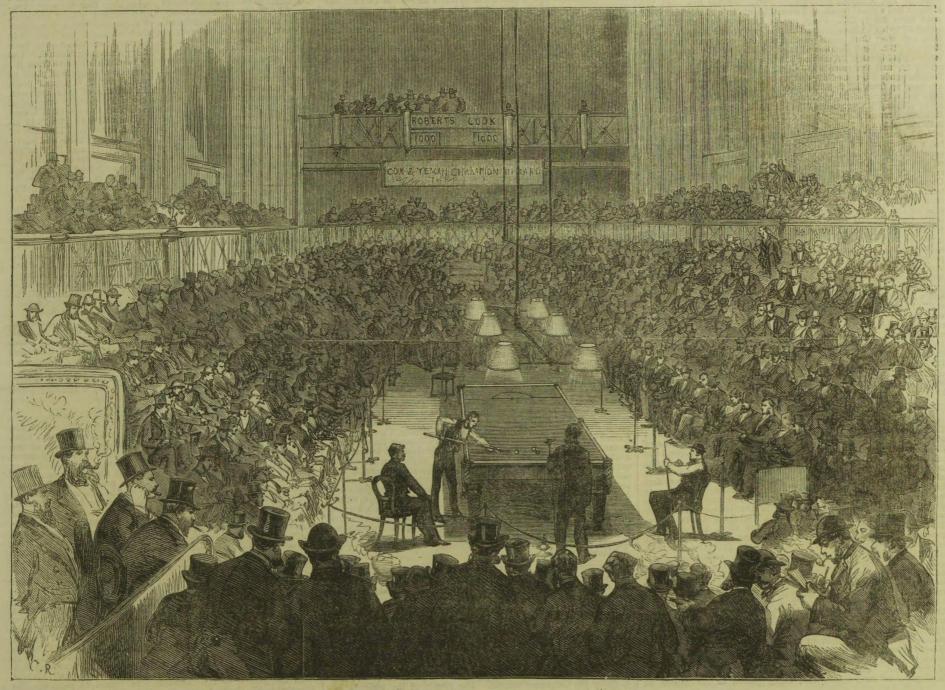


EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS.



THE HELLMUTH COLLEGE AT LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA WEST.

Prince Arthur, about the end of last September, accompanied by Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, Lord Elphinstone, Lieutenant-Governor Howland, the Bishop of Huron, Sir J. Macdonald, and other persons of distinction in the colony, opened | the Hellmuth Ladies' College, at London, in the province of Ontario. This institution, with a college for boys at no great schools—intended for first-rate teaching, founded, built, endowed, distance, is named after its president, the Very Rev. I. Hellmuth, Macdonald, and other persons of distinction in the colony, opened | Dean of Huron, and Rector of "St. Paul's Cathedral," in the same is a thing unique in the history of education. The founder, Dean



IILLIARD-MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP, AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Hellmuth, to whose munificence this and the boys' school—which has been some three or four years in existence—owe their creation, is neither a native of the dominion of Canada, nor is he, we believe, an Englishman. He is a gentleman of Jewish family from Poland, educated at Breslau, who embraced Christianity in 1841, then came to England, and in 1844 went to settle in Canada; after which, having entered the English ministry, and having come into a considerable property, he conceived the idea of extending the benefits of a first-class English education to Canada, by the establishment of a public school, of which he undertook the entire risk and burden. He visited England, for the purpose of ascertaining the needs of such an institution, and returned, bringing with him a staff of masters, and whatever was necessary for securing a favourable start. The start was most favourable. There are already 150 boys in the school, from among the best families of the Dominion; and Dean Hellmuth conceived the idea of following up the success by building a similar school for girls. This is the college which Prince Arthur opened in September. It is designed for the admission of about eighty young ladies, under the care of Mrs. Mills, late Lady Principal of Queen's College, Harley-street, who is aided by a staff of competent teachers. The building, agreeably situated on the banks of the river Thames, has cost 40,000 dols., including the grounds, which are extensive and well laid out. The Hellmuth College for Boys, of which we give an Illustration, is a mile and a half distant, nearer the town. This institution, to which Dean Hellmuth has devoted more than 80,000 dols. of his private fortune, is conducted on the principles of the best English public schools. The Head Master is the Rev. Arthur Sweatman, late scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Senior Optime, assisted by several able masters who have won distinctions in the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. Dean Hellmuth has endowed the Huron Collegiate Institute, and a Hellmuth, to whose munificence this and the boys' school—which has been some three or four years in existence—owe their creation,

### THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF BILLIARDS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF BILLIARDS.

The important billiard-match played on Friday week, at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, between Mr. John Roberts, who has been esteemed the champion of this game during the last twenty years, and young Mr. William Cook, attracted nearly 1500 spectators in the course of the evening, amongst whom were the Prince of Wales and many noblemen and gentlemen of distinction. The game began at half-past eight, and finished a few minutes before two o'clock. The competitors were matched to play for £100 a side and the champion's challenge cup, given by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, Cox and Yeman, and Thurston and Co. The match was played on a new table manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Cox and Yeman, with cushions on the plan of Messrs. Burroughes and Watts; and, to prevent the frequent repetition of the "spotstroke," the pockets were made three inches only in the fall, which is about half an inch less than usual, and the spot was placed 12½ in. from the top cushion, which is half an inch higher up the table than usual. The rules were lately revised by the players themselves, and Mr. J. Bennett, of St. James's Hall, was referee. The table was placed in the hall, and seats were provided for nearly 1000 persons. Shortly before the time fixed for playing the hall became crowded, and never has such a number of persons been seen at a billiard match. 1000 persons. Shortly before the time fixed for playing the hall became crowded, and never has such a number of persons been seen at a billiard-match.

table was placed in the hall, and seats were provided for nearly 1000 persons. Shortly before the time fixed for playing the hall became crowded, and never has such a number of persons been seen at a billiard-match.

Roberts commenced the game by a miss, and Cook followed his example. Roberts was the first to make a break, and quickly ran his score up to 25; Cook then made 10, and Roberts increased his score to 30, when Cook made up 29. Roberts then had a break; his score stood at 54 to Cook's 29; shortly after which the latter had a run, and made his score 94; Roberts had a break of 5, and Cook then scored 106 to Roberts's 65, the latter not scoring; Cook added a further 18 to his number. The play proceeded, and no very great breaks were made on either side, the play not being so good as is usually seen in important matches, owing probably to the size of the pockets. Cook reached his second hundred while Roberts was 169, and shortly afterwards Cook had a break of 22, making his score 224. At 187 Roberts made a five stroke, and ran up his score to 221, finishing that number with another five. At 229 Roberts had a small break, and scored 15, at the end of which Cook went from 249 to 287. Short breaks followed, and at 302 Cook added 22 to his number, and made 326; two short breaks succeeded this, and then Cook made another 20, his score standing 353 to Roberts's 292. Cook then scored 14, and was followed by Roberts, who made a good break of 28, and made slow as followed by Cook, who ran his score up from 392 to 420, Roberts's score being 350. The latter then had a break of 12, and was followed by Cook, who ran his score up from 392 to 420, Roberts's score being 350. The latter then had a break of 28, and made his score 378. Cook then scored up to 440, and Roberts from 378 to 417. After some small breaks, Roberts increased his score from 432 to 466—Cook's standing at 461. Roberts went in at 71 and made a break of 23, in the course of which he was loudly cheered for a difficult cannon. Cook then ran his score up fr

### THE COLLIERY RIOTS IN YORKSHIRE.

The riots and acts of violence which took place, on the 21st ult., at Tankersley and Thorncliffe, near Barnsley, in consequence of the dispute between Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., and the men formerly employed in their collieries, were investigated by the magistrates sitting at the Barnsley Courthouse, during the whole of last week. On the former occasion, when the prisoners were first magistrates sitting at the Barnsley Courthouse, during the whole of last week. On the former occasion, when the prisoners were first brought before the magistrates at Barnsley, a tumult in the streets was provoked by their being paraded, with the witnesses fetched to give evidence against them, in the face of a mob of people, amongst whom were many partisans of the South Yorkshire Miners' Union. Effectual arrangements were made, this time, to prevent a renewed disturbance. On the Sunday afternoon three companies of the 22nd Regiment and a squadron of the 13th Hussars from Sheffield arrived at Barnsley, the former taking up their quarters at the Corn Exchange, whilst the latter were billeted at the various inns in the town. The prisoners had since their last appearance at Barnsley been confined in Wakefield Gaol, and very early on the Monday morning, about two o'clock, they were removed quietly and secretly to the former town. About 160 members of the West Riding constabulary force were draughted from all parts of the Riding except the Barnsley district; and this large body of men, armed with cutlasses and staves, arrived in Wakefield by various trains on Sunday evening. Shortly after midnight the whole body of men mustered at the dépôt of the West Riding Constabulary and proceeded to the gate of the prison. There the prisoners were in waiting, chained and handcuffed to each other, and, being placed in the centre of

the cordon of police, they marched to the railway station and went by special train to Barnsley, very few people except the police being aware of the movement. When they had arrived at Barnsley they were taken at once to the police-cells. About the same hour the non-unionist witnesses from Westwood were secretly conveyed in omnibuses to the police station at Barnsley; and all the persons concerned in the trial were safely lodged there by three o'clock. At ten o'clock, the hour for the commencement of the inquiry, the prisoners were conveyed to the Courthouse. But few people were assembled in the vicinity of the building, and the affair seemed to cause very little excitement. The county magistrates on the

concerned in the trial were safely lodged there by three o'clock. At ten o'clock, the hour for the commencement of the inquiry, the prisoners were conveyed to the Courthouse. But few people were assembled in the vicinity of the building, and the affair seemed to cause very little excitement. The county magistrates on the bench were W. S. Stanhope, Esq. (chairman), the Rev. W. B. Cooke. Mr. T. E. Taylor, Mr. E. Newman, Mr. J. Norton, and Mr. J. Kaye. There were also present the Mayor of Barnsley (Mr. H. Richardson), and Captain M'Neil, the Chief Constable of the West Riding. The prisoners were twenty-eight in number. Mr. Marsden, of Wakefield, county solicitor, appeared for the presecution; Mr. Vernon Blackburn, instructed by Mr. Barrett, of Wakefield, ocunty solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Vernon Blackburn, instructed by Mr. Barrett, of Wakefield in the county of the chief of the others.

The evidence related chiefly to the attack made by the unionist colliers, who had been out of work since March because they would not accept the terms offered them, upon the cottages at Westwoodrow, inhabited by the families of the newly-engaged workmen; and the conflict also with a party of the police on the same morning. About four hundred men were active in these proceedings; and several of the prisoners were identified, by Superintendent Sykes and other policemen, as having assailed them with sticks and stones in a ferocious manner. The cruelties and wanton have committed for twenty-three of the prisoners were committed for trial at the assizes, bail being refused. The chairman said the attack was deliberately planned, and carried out with precision. No doubt the machinery would have been attacked but for the energy and determination of the police and the meritorious services of the military. The prisoners were removed to York Castle, strongly guarded by infantry and police.

The works and collieries belonging to Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., the seene of the late disgraceful riots, are situated milway be

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHEMISTRY OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-ACIDS.

CHEMISTRY OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—ACIDS.

Professor Odling commenced his fourth lecture, on Thursday week, by remarking that of all the different classes of vegetable products formed by a deoxidation of carbonic gas and water, the acids were produced by the least deoxidation or alteration; and he added that, using the word "acid" to signify a salt of hydrogen, the acidity of any compound is shown by the facility or power it manifests of yielding its hydrogen in exchange for a metal. He then proceeded to describe and illustrate the properties of the chief vegetable acids. I. Tartaric acid, exhibited in the form of crystals, tartrate of potash, or cream of tartar, and Rochelle salts. This acid is widely distributed in nature, and abounds in the grape, whence it is chiefly obtained. It is partially soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. When sugar is transformed into alcohol during the vinous fermentation, crude tartar is precipitated. 2. Malic acid abounds in apples and other fruit, frequently in combination with citric and other acids. It is principally made from the young apples in cider countries, and frequently from the service berry and tobacco-leaves abroad. 3. Succinic acid, derived from amber, absinthe, and many wild plants. 4. Citric acid, found abundantly in the orange and lemon tribes. The adulteration of citric acid by mixture with tartaric acid may be detected by its insolubility in hot water, though soluble in cold. 5. Oxalic acid, the most simple vegetable acid, and the most widely diffused. The acid oxalate of potassium or salt of sorrel was mentioned by Duclos in 1668. Oxalic acid was first produced artificially, by Bergmann, in 1766, by the action of nitric acid on sugar; and Scheele, in 1784, demonstrated its identity with the acid obtained from the salt of sorrel. It is now largely made from sawdust. In commenting upon these acids Professor Odling adverted to the property possessed by tartaric, malic, and succinic acids of exchanging two proportions of hydrogen for two equivalents of metal, tartrate of potash, of calcium, and similar compounds. These acids are termed bi-basic. Citric and some other acids exchange three proportions of hydrogen for metals, and are termed tri-basic. The Professor next referred to the strongly marked acidity of the vegetable acids, exhibiting as examples the rapid solution of zinc in citric acid, with exhibiting as examples the rapid solution of zinc in ettric acid, with the exchange of acid hydrogen for metal, and the still more powerful action of oxalic acid in liberating the muriatic or hydrochloric acid from common salt (chloride of sodium), and in liberating tannogallic acid, whence its use for discharging ink-stains. In conclusion, the Professor stated that, as oxalic acid is formed from two proportions of carbonic gas and one proportion of water, with the elimination of one proportion of oxygen, so also can oxalic acid be reconverted into carbonic gas and water by the restoration of the eliminated oxygen.

TEMPERATURE AND ANIMAL LIFE OF THE DEEP SEA.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Registrar of the University of London, at the Friday evening meeting, on the 11th inst., gave a discourse on the deep sea. He began by referring to the results obtained by Dr. Wyville Thomson and himself in their dredging operations in the seas to the north of the British isles, carried on in the autumn of 1868, in her Majesty's steam-vessel Lightning, a report of which was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 17, 1869, page 398. Dr. Carpenter then proceeded to give an account of the investigations made in three cruises in her Majesty's surveying-vessel the Porcupine last summer and autumn. 1, Under Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys; 2, under Professor Wyville Thomson; and 3, under Dr. Carpenter himself. The results of the temperature

soundings then made indicate that two very different submarine climates exist in the Channel of between 500 and 600 fathoms' depth, which lies E.N.E. and W.S.W. between the north of Scotland and the Farce banks; a temperature of 32 deg. having been registered at some parts, and of 46 deg. at other parts, at the like depths and with the same surface-temperature. The existence of two such different marine climates can only be accounted for on the hypothesis of an Arctic stream and an equatorial stream running side by side (the latter spreading over the former in consequence of its lower specific gravity)—these streams being regarded (like the Gulf Stream) as particular cases of a great general oceanic circulation between the Poles and the Equator—resembling that which takes place in the atmosphere, causing the trade and other winds. To ensure accuracy, the thermometers employed (made by Mr. Casella) were protected, and found to endure a pressure of three tons on the square inch when tried by a testing-machine devised for the purpose. Our limited space prevents our giving further details and the reasoning thereon. The general results of the dredging operations carried on during the Porcupine expedition show conclusively that there is no limit to the depth at which animal life may exist in the ocean bed, and that the types found at even the greatest depths may be not less elevated in character than those inhabiting shallower waters; and it is not impossible but that, by the use of the "hempen tangles" attached to the dredging apparatus, by which the floor of the ocean is swept as well as scraped, and which often came up loaded when the dredge was nearly empty, our knowledge of the life of the sea bottom may be yet much more largely increased. These operations also confirm the previous conclusion that temperature exerts a much greater influence than pressure in the distribution of animal life. The more careful survey of the warm and cold areas in the ocean have brought into much more marked contrast the difference o

SNOW AND HAIL, WEATHER AND STORMS

and the Duke of Argyll, Earl Stanhope, Sir Edward Sabine, and many other distinguished persons were present.

SNOW AND HAIL, WEATHER AND STORMS.

Mr. R. H. Scott, director of the Meteorological Office, in his fourth and concluding lecture on Meteorology, given on Saturday last, resumed the consideration of vapour by stating that, when condensation took place at a low temperature, the moisture became solid as snow or hail. Snow-flakes are all crystalline, in the form of beautiful six-pointed stars. Hailstones are composed of concentric layers of hard and soft ice, and often of great size. Some as large as goose-eggs, picked up in the Orkneys, usually consist of several stones frozen together, and the stories of gigantic hailstones are probably traceable to the fact that a number of stones have frozen together after falling. Hailstones occasionally have a crystalline interior. Some of the theories respecting halve a crystalline interior. Some of the theories respecting hallstones were alluded to by Mr. Soott, but none considered satisfactory. He then adverted to thunderstorms, describing the nature of lightning and the use of lightning conductors, and stated that a thunderstorm usually took place after a sudden change in the temperature of the air, such as a cold wind setting in after a warm day in summer, or a warm wind coming after frost in winter. They are more commonly in winter in Norway. He commenced his remarks on weather and storms by pointing out the extreme difficulties of foretelling the weather, fishermen and shepherds in their own localities knowing more than the most experienced scientific meteorologists. Our weather is mainly regulated by the winds; and the best account of a complete change of weather as produced by an entire circuit of the wind round the compass is given by Dove in his "Law of Storms," on which has been modelled the description in the "Fishery Barometer Minual." The barometer falls and temperature rises as the wind vers from E., through S., towards S.W.; and the reavened by the di

ARCHITECTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY-THE HAND.

Professor Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., of Cambridge, began his fifth lecture, on Tuesday last, with remarks on Gainsborough's celebrated picture, "The Blue Boy," as a wonderful example of the works of the human hand. He said that there is no very great structural difference between the hand of man and that of other animals, its power being derived from the directing brain. He structural difference between the hand of man and that of other animals, its power being derived from the directing brain. He then commented on the great and free range of motion possessed by the hand and arm, referring to the admirable joints at the shoulder and elbow, and the provision made for rotation, pronation, and supination. He next described the structure of the fingers and thumb, each having its peculiar structure and independent movement, yet all enabled to combine for clasping and similar actions; and he especially noticed the thumb as the most powerful, it being sometimes termed half the hand. Among his illustrations the Professor referred to the natural position of the pen in writing, and the consequent practice of writing with thick down strokes and thin up strokes, and from left to right, adopted by the most civilised nations. He also commented on the number of the human digits as the foundation of our numerical system; and, after comparing the hoofs of various animals—including the horse, ass, ox, two-toed sloth, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and elephant—he suggested that their differences were due to the cleavage or budding of a central digit, and that the number of digits in man was the result of the development of the middle finger by division. He next described the provision made in the hand for sensation and touch by the little cushions placed at our fingers' end, containing nerves, and the fine broad nails evolved from the cutiele to give firmness. In regard to sensation, he adverted to the shaking of hands as a mark of friendship, and the pressure of the hand as a sign of affection in life and in the dying hour. In conclusion, the Professor made some remarks on the difference between the right hand and left, and expressed his opinion that the use of the former in preference to the latter is based upon natural causes, which he explained.

Professor Max Müller will this day (Saturday) begin a course of four lectures "On the Science of Religion." The discourse on Friday next will be given by Captain Wilson, R.E., "On the Results of the Recent Survey of Sinai."

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Chituary of Eminent Persons.

Lieutenant-General Sir C. A. Windham, K.C.B., Colonel of the 46th Regiment, and Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Canada, is just announced. He was born in 1810, the fourth son of Vice-Admiral William Lukin, who assumed the surname and arms of Windham, in compliance with the testamentary request of his uncle, the late distinguished statesman, the Right Hon. William Windham, M.P. Sir Charles's mother was Anne, sister of the first Lord Rendlesham, and daughter of Peter Thellusson, Esq., of Broadsworth, whose extraordinary will gave rise to the celebrated Thellusson will case. Educated at Sandhurst, Windham entered the Coldstream Guards in 1826, and served with his battalion in Canada during the rebellion, 1838 to 1842. On the outbreak of the Crimean War he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Fourth Division, and took part in the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. His most memorable achievement, however, was at the Redan, on Sept. 8, on which occasion his intrepid and gallant conduct in command of the storming party obtained for him the rank of Major-General. In September, 1855, he was appointed Governor of the British portion of Sebastopol, and in the following month named to the command of the Fourth Division, being shortly afterwards constituted chief of the Staff in the Army. For his services in the Crimea he received the medal and four clasps, was made a C.B., a Commander of the Legion of Honour, a Commander of the First Class of the Medjidie. In August, 1857, he proceeded to India, where he commanded at Cawnpore, and beat the Gwalior contingent on the Pandoo Nuddee on Nov. 26; had severe actions with them on Nov. 27, 28, and 29; and commanded a division in the field under Lord Clyde during the advance to Kallee Nuddee, and action there, and Futcheghur. Sir Charles was subsequently appointed to the command of the Lahore division. In April, 1857, he became M.P. for East Norfolk, which he represented for two years. On June 17, 1861, he was giv LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. A. WINDHAM.

SIR J. WILLIAM GORDON.

SIR J. WILLIAM GORDON.

Sir John William Gordon, K.C.B., of Harperfield, in the county of Lanark, a Major-General in the Army, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the third class of the Order of the Medjidie, late Colonel in the Royal Engineers, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, whose melancholy death occurred on the 8th inst., was eldest son of the late Thomas Gordon, Esq., of Harperfield, J.P., D.L. (by Jane Nisbet, his wife, niece of Andrew, last Earl of Hyndford), and grandson of John Gordon-Cuming, Esq., of Pitlurg, in the county of Aberdeen. He was born in 1814, entered the Army in 1833, and served with distinction at the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and three clasps, together with the Turkish and Sardinian war-medals. In 1835 he was appointed Colonel in the Royal Engineers and given the command of that corps at Portsmouth. In the same year he was made Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. In 1865 he became a Knight Commander of the Bath, and in 1866 a Major-General. He held also the appointment of Inspector-General of Royal Engineers. Sir William's only sister, Amelia Jane, married, in 1847, Major Frederick Hutchinson, second son of General Sir William Hutchinson, K.C.H.

### MR. HOGARTH.

MR. HOGARTH.

Mr. George Hogarth, long associated with this Journal as musical critic, and for twenty years with the Daily News in the same capacity, died on Saturday last, in his eighty-seventh year. Originally following the profession of writer to the signet at Edin-burgh, and mixing much with the illustrious literary men assembled there during the first quarter of this century (especially with Sir Walter Scott), Mr. Hogarth came to London about 1830, and was engaged on the Morning Chronicle as a writer on politics, music, and the drama. He was also the author of "Memoirs of the Opera" and "Musical Biography and Criticism," works which are quoted both by English and foreign writers on the subjects of which they treat; besides having contributed articles to magazines and other periodicals. The Household Narrative, which was published in connection with Household Words, founded by his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Dickens, was compiled by Mr. Hogarth, who also edited various works, both musical and literary. Among other occupations of his long and active life was his fulfilment, for fourteen years, of the office of secretary to the Philharmonic Society. He married a daughter of Mr. George. Thomson, of Edinburgh, whose name is perpetuated in the biography of Beethoven, and the history of his works, by the commissions given to the composer for many arrangements of national airs, chiefly Scotch, with accompaniments. With extensive literary acquirements, active intellectual faculties, and large sympathies, Mr. Hogarth combined a guileless simplicity of character and neverfailing geniality of temper that endeared him to all who knew him; and to none more than the writer of these lines, who has succeeded him in his office on this Journal, and who was for many years his colleague elsewhere.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., Admiral of the Fleet, was proved in her Majesty's Court, on the 9th inst., by Lieutenant-General Francis Hugh George Seymour, C.B., and William Frederick Ernest Seymour, Esq., the sons, and his son-in-law, William Richard Ormsby Gore, Esq., the joint acting executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £80,000. The gallant Admiral had seen long and active service, having entered the Royal Navy in 1797, and died at his residence, Eaton-square, on the 20th ult., aged eighty-two. He was the eldest son of the late Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, grandson of the first Marquis of Hertford, K.G., and heir presumptive to that title. His will bears date Oct. 8, 1869. He has bequeathed to his wife, Georgiana Mary, daughter of the late Admiral, the Hon. Sir G. C. Berkeley, G.C.B., an immediate legacy of £500, the enjoyment during her life of his leasehold residence, and the use of his plate, furniture, books, &c., together with the sum of £12,000 under settlement for herself and children, and a life interest in the residue of his property. The plate at her decease he leaves to his sons. He leaves to his eldest son, until he should succeed to the title and estate of Marquis of Hertford, a charge of £250 a year on his estate at Elmswell, in Suffolk; also to receive in like manner £500 a year from his residuary estate, and a sum of £5000 to meet some expenses incurred in Ireland, and leaves him the presentations given to his father and himself by his Majesty George IV., and his father's gold medal for "the glorious first of June;" also the gold collar and sword presented to the testator by his Majesty William IV. He devises to his son William Frederick his estates in Suffolk, subject to the above charge of £250 a year. He leaves a sum of £150 to be divided amongst his servants. After the decease of his wife he leaves several bequests to the members of his family, and divides the ultimate residue amongst his sons and daughters.

The will

The will of Dame Elizabeth Anne Campbell, relict of General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., K.C.B., was proved in the London

Court, on the 11th inst., by Edward Marjoribanks and Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, Esqrs., of the Strand, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £12,000. The will is dated Nov. 2, 1864, and two codicils February and March, 1865; and her Ladyship died, on the 20th ult., at Tunbridge Wells. She bequeaths to each of her executors a legacy of £50. She leaves to her son-in-law, the Hon. and Ven. Henry Reginald Yorke, Archdeacon of Ely, a legacy of £1000 and some plate and furniture. To her granddaughters she leaves her jewellery and ornaments of the person. To her grandson, Captain Philip Yorke, she leaves his grandfather's Seringapatam medal of gold; to her grandson Reginald his grandfather's Talavera gold medal. To Isa Willis, junior, she leaves her Vizagapatam bracelets. There are other specific bequests. To her maid-servant Hallett she leaves several articles. The money deposited by her Ladyship in the Provident Savings Bank, Charing-cross, she leaves to Mrs. Ellis. The residue of her property she leaves to be divided amongst her four grandsons, Philip, Reginald, Horace, and Alexander Yorke, in equal shares.

sones, Fillip, Reginald, Horace, and Alexander Yorke, in equal shares.

The will of Mrs. Catherine Thurtle, widow, formerly of Norland-square, Notting-hill, and late of Kildare-gardens, Westbourne Park, was proved in London, on the 24th ult., under £14,000 personalty. The testatrix died on the 3rd ult., aged seventy-eight, having executed her will on May 18 last. The executors appointed are James Gay Layard, of St. Stephen's-road, Bayswater; Henry Lewis Layard, of Aldridge-road-villas, Bayswater; and Henry Taylor Raven, of Harcourt-buildings, Temple, who alone is acting. The testatrix has disposed of the principal part of her property to the said Henry Lewis Layard, the husband of her niece, Catherine Thurtle Layard, for the benefit of himself, wife, and children, and has appointed him the residuary legatee. There are the undermentioned charitable bequests:—To the Brompton Consumption Hospital, £200; and to each of the following societies a legacy of £100, viz.—The British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, Colonial and Continental Church Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, London City Missions, Religious Tract Society, Church of England Scripture-Readers Society, St. Mary's Hospital, King's College Hospital, and Lock Hospital.

The wills of the undermentioned were recently proved:—J. Parsons, Oxford, £160,000; Thomas Griffiths, Durham, £60,000; Josiah Webb, Portsea, £25,000; Joseph Robinson, Liverpool, £50,000; and Charles Lowe, Lincoln, £30,000.

#### CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Y. B.—There is no mistake in the author's Solution of Problem No. 1251, and no other line of play will enable White to mate in two moves. You evidently have yet to understand the cleveness of the composition.

MAUDE and MANY.—The moves you suggest are unitelligible. What is meant by "1. R P to R 1st"? Pray explain.

S. LOYD, America.—A letter has been forwarded to you through the channel indicated C. A. GLIBERT, New York.—Safely received. An acknowledgment has been forwarded

A. Gilbert, New York.—Safely received. An acknowledgment has been achieved by post.

L. T., Bath.—Always acceptable. They shall appear very shortly.

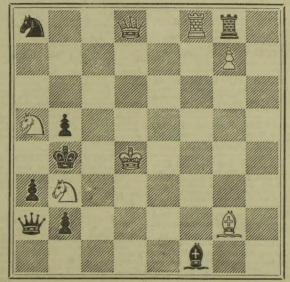
K., Vienna.—We are without a reply to the communication last made, about six weeks back. It may possibly have miscarried.

H. CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1334 has been received from W. B., Trial; H. and E. Frau, of Lyons; B. M., of Ealing; L. H. Lofthouse, Banchee, H. Munro, I. D. P., Henry, A. Clerk, Presis, W. D., Fellx, I. W., Oscar Vossier, Fred Wood; Loly, of Liverpool; G. M., R. D. T., Wm. Sheddon, F. H., Mona, S. Henning, M. P., Café Venitien, Liège; Orazio, W. R. B. Marcus, Try-again, I. N. Keynos, Manfred and Man Friday, Achilles, Lindern, F. D., Civis, E. B. C., Laura, F. F. O., Peterkin, Barney, G. E. B., Omega, Sol Fa, W. Hiam, George, Medicus, W. P., Sigma, T. Halcombe, Sandy, I. M., Phantom, Boston Stump, Kaliph, Samuel, T. P. B., Abydos, Grandpaps, Mark, Old Drury, I. A. B., Vigo, B. T. B., A. Z., Rob Roy, 1870, Riv pau Winkle, Problemist, Silas, Pantaloon, Harrow; B., of Bristol; A Swede, Willy, Fidelio, Vanguard, Percy; B., of Strood; Eldolon, Burgos, and CEdipus.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1355. BLACK.

K to R 5th, 2. B to K 3rd Any move 3. Q to K R sq, mating next move IK takes the other 2. B to K 3rd 3. Q to K R sq 2. B to K 3rd 3. Q to K R sq 2. B to K 3rd 3. B to K 1. Q to Q B sq P to Q B 4th K to R 4th, taking If he take the other R P, White plays 3, Q to K R sq (ch), &c.
3. B to K Kt sth, mating next move.

PROBLEM No. 1356. By Mr. A. DENDBINO.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONGRESS.

We continue our selection from the many fine Games played at this meeting

	O memory population	MONTH OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T						
(Ruy Lopez Kt's Opening.)									
WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. A.						
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Kt to K B 4th	Q to Q 2nd						
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. P to K 5th	Q takes Q (ch)						
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	25. R takes Q	Kt to Kt 5th						
4. Castles	B to K 2nd	26. Kt to Q 5th	R to K 3rd						
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. Kt takes B (ch)	R takes Kt						
6. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	28. P to K B 4th	R to K 3rd						
7. P to KR 3rd	Castles	29. B to Q 2nd	Kt to KR						
8. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K sq	30. R to K sq	Kt to B 4th						
9. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 4th	31. K to B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd						
This novelty does no	t turn out well for	32. QR to KR sq	Kt to R 3rd						
Black in the end, as i	t enables his adver-	33. K to K 4th	Kt to B 2nd						
sary to gain possession	n of the K Rook's	34. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd (ch						
	2012 2	35. K to B 3rd	Kt to B 2nd						
10. Kt to K R 2nd	P takes P	36. K to K 2nd	Kt to R 3rd						
11. P takes P	B to K 3rd	37. K to Q sq	R to B 4th						
12. K to Kt 2nd	P to Q 4th	38. K R to R 5th	R to B sq						
13. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q 5th	39. K to K 2nd	R to B 2nd						
14. Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 4th	40. P takes P	P takes P						
15. Q to K R 3rd		41. K to B 3rd	R to Q 2nd						
If—		42. B to K sq	Kt to B 2nd						
15 Kt P takes P	R takes P. &c.	43. B to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd						
15.	P takes Kt P	44. KR to R 2nd	R to Q 4th						
16. Kt takes P	B takes Kt	45. QR to QB sq	R to Q 2nd						
17. Q takes B	Kt to K B 3rd	46. K B to Q B 2nd	R to O Kt 2nd						
18. Q to K 6th (ch)	R to B 2nd	47. R takes P	R takes R						
19. Q takes K P	P to Q B 4th	48. R takes R	R takes P						
20. Q to K 6th	R to Q Kt sq	49. R takes P (ch)	K to R 2nd						
21. R to K R sq	R to Kt 3rd	50. R to Q R 6th	R to Q 7th						
22. Q to K R 3rd	R to K B sq	51 K to K 4th	TO CO OF LATE						

and Black resigns.

#### FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

We are gratified to find an improvement in the exhibition of this society just opened at the gallery in Conduit-street. A larger number of works than usual having been sent in, the committee have been enabled to render their collection choicer than on previous occasions. Two contributors alone to this exhibition would prove, if proof were needed, that females are capable of taking the highest professional rank in art; and if the great majority of their sex here represented fall far below the excellence attained by Mrs. Benham Hay and Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur (the two contributors alluded to), the inferiority must in fairness be attributed rather to imperfect opportunities than to any want of natural aptitude. Greater facilities for study are, however, being offered to females on all hands—by the Royal Academy itself, by the Female School of Art, that useful institution in Bloomsbury, and by the various schools of the Department of Art.

institution in Bloomsbury, and by the various schools of the Department of Art.

Mrs. Benham Hay sends a study (252) of a man's head for one of the figures in her great Florentine Procession picture, which for character, expression, and colour is of rare artistic excellence. Very subtle and beautiful also, in its discrimination of the hues and textures of weather-worn marbles, is a study for the same picture of a section of the base of Giotto's Campanile at Florence (297). There are besides, by the same accomplished artist, some landscape studies—notably the "Casa of Graziella, near Sorrento" (372), which are remarkable for great truth of outdoor tone, both in light and shade. Mdlle, Rosa Bonheur's genius is more than ordinarily conspicuous in "St. Hubert's Stag" (214). In addition to the extraordinary technical ability shown in obtaining entirely satisfactory effects by apparently very inadequate means, the work has a poetical inventiveness which distinguishes it from the realistic characteristics of the artist's best-known productions. It is a study of a stag entirely, and most accurately, foreshortened, executed in simple black chalk on dark blue paper, with a few delicate touches of coloured chalks in the lights; and between the horns appears a star with cruciform radiations put in with the full force of the material. This is all, and these are the simple means employed, yet, by allowing the blue paper to show through in proper relation to the faintly-indicated forms of the forest glade up which the stag advances, the effect of night and of the miraculous apparition of the legendary stag are suggested with singular impressiveness.

It cannot be concealed that the distance between these works

to the family-indicated forms of the forest glade up which the stag advances, the effect of night and of the miraculous apparition of the legendary stag are suggested with singular impressiveness.

It cannot be concealed that the distance between these works and the mass of the collection is great; nevertheless there are several contributions, both in oil and water colours, of considerable merit, and many more presenting promise. Giving attention, first to works executed in the more difficult medium of oil, we need hardly say that a picture of "Poultry" (371), by Mdlle. Peyrol Bonheur, is worthy of the gifted artist-family indicated by the surname. Miss Alyce M. Thornycorft has a profile portrait, "My Grandmamma" (360), which, though thinly painted, is modelled with a nice feeling for character and refinement. Similar qualities, with much grace of action, will also be found in the picture (387) of a lady touching a guitar. A genuine artistic sense of grace, atoning for some technical shortcomings, will likewise be found in Mrs. Charretie's representation of a lady plucking grapes from a garden-wall. In a broad, vigorous style, and executed with a full pencil, is Mrs. Lee Bridell's "Young Arab Girl" (408). A lifesize study (432), by Miss Jekyll, of the heads of two of the magnificent grey oxen of the Roman Campagna, yoked together, is painted with a largeness of style, command of hand, and fidelity to animal character that is full of promise. One of the very best landscapes here is Miss Kirnig's view in the Bavarian Alps (465), with a clump of firs growing among the fissures of the rugged mountain boulders, under a wild stormy sky—a picture fine in colour and effect, and breathing the sad, desolate sentiment of the scene. Mrs. Crawford's "Stray Kitten" (412) is a pleasing genre picture; and so is C. Grierson's schoolboy "Kept In" (390). We have also to mention with commendation Mrs. Roberton Blaine's "Aiguille du Dru" (429); Miss Fanny Assenbaum's "Beeches" (357)—evincing much technical competency; Miss S. Kilpa

of Bavarian figures in water colours); and contributions by Misses G. and L. B. Swift, C. F. Williams, Ellen J. Foster, Helen M. Stigand, Adelaide Ballot, J. M. Hayward, and Mrs. J. W. Brown.

The water-colour drawings, though, as might be expected, more numerous, searcely, with some exceptions, reach the same level of merit. To those of exceptional quality we give the precedence due. Madame Bodichon's "Effect of Fog, Hastings" (68) is an admirably broad and truthful rendering of purplish-grey seafog and its effect on the coast and on smacks in the offing. A fair child's head, beaming with smiling vivacity, entitled "Little Sunbeam" (107), by Mrs. Backhouse, is effectively painted, but we have seen the artist to greater advantage. From several Swiss, Italian, and English views by Mrs. Marrable, all evincing a marked advance, we may select a drawing of the famous avenue of noble Scotch firs in Bramshill Park—the "James the First's knarled giants" alluded to by Kingeley, in his "Winter Garden," as the "only specimens in England of what Scotch firs really are." The colouring of this work is deep and rich; the handling firm, yet light and dexterously descriptive. Miss Louise Rayner's views of the picturesque and animated streets of old Chester show more of trained skill and professional competency than almost any drawings here. The point of view, light and shade, and general treatment are always artistic, whilst body colour is employed with much judgment and striking effect. Miss Julia Pocock justifies the recent award of the highest prize at the Bloomsbury School, and the honour graciously conferred by her Majesty in the purchase of one of the young artist's drawings, in some studies of heads, male and female, of which the "Wandering Thoughts" (39)—a sweet-faced nun, with wistful expression, is particularly to be commended for its largeness of treatment and refined sentiment. A moonlight view of "Windsor Castle" (116), by Miss S. S. Warren, is very well gradated and right in effect. There are also, by the same art

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